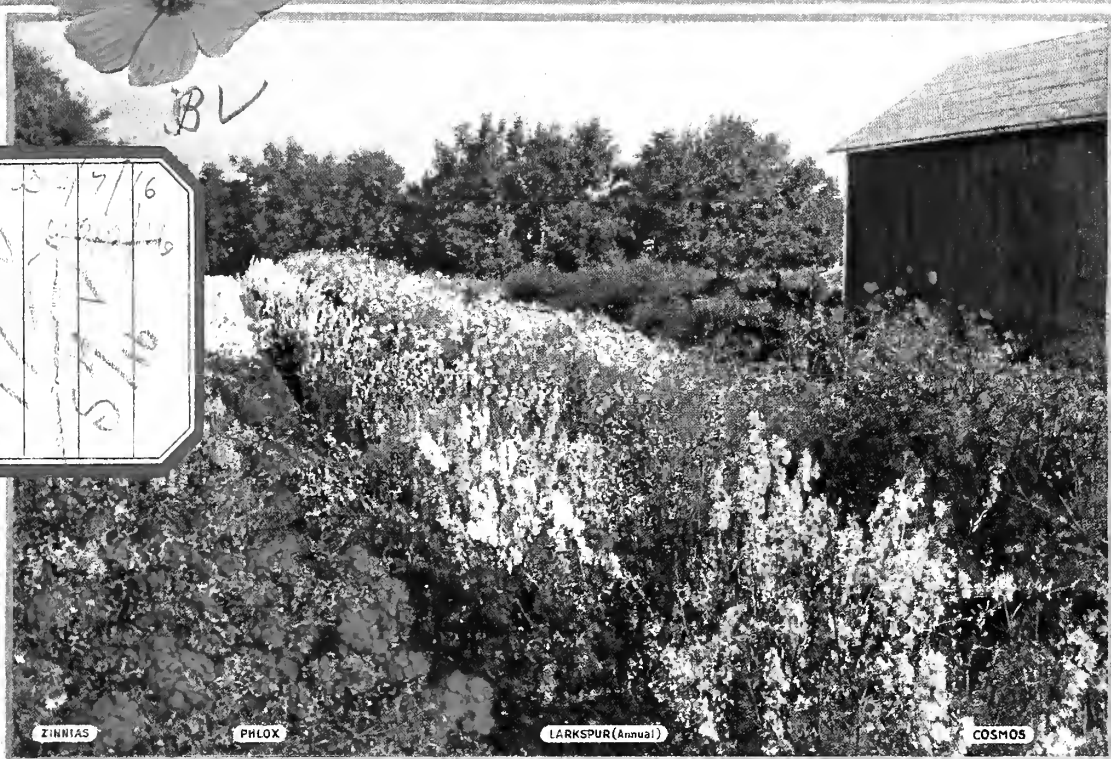
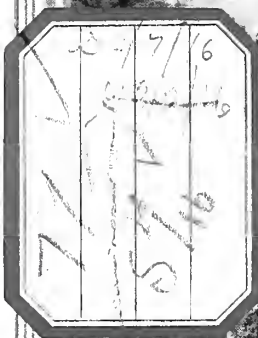


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ZINNIAS

PHLOX

LARKSPUR (Annual)

COSMOS

JOSEPH HARRIS Co.
SEED GROWERS

MORETON FARM - COLDWATER - NEW YORK

DIRECTIONS ABOUT ORDERING

MAKING OUT THE ORDER. An order which is attached to this catalogue on last page will be found convenient to use. Please write your name very distinctly and give your full postoffice address, and also state how you wish the seeds sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest railroad station or express office, if different from your postoffice.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express money order or check. We will accept personal checks without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. Please state on such an order whether we are to send the seed at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

MONEY PROMPTLY RETURNED. If we are sold out of any seeds or plants wanted we return the money sent for them without delay, unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

Seeds Delivered Free. Some seedsmen still retain the custom of including in their prices for seeds 8c or 10c per pound for postage, and offer to deliver the seeds "free" to their customers! The rates of postage now vary from 1c per pound to 12c per pound, so it is hardly just to the man living near by to charge him 10c per pound for postage that really only costs 1c. We have, therefore, made our prices as low as possible and ask our customers to add the necessary amount for postage to cover the weight of the seeds ordered according to rates given on page 5. In counting up the weight you need not allow for packets and ounces which we will deliver without extra charge.

INDEX

Vegetable and Field Seeds.		Page			Page			Page
Alfalfa	54	Lima Beans	14	Ageratum	57	Larkspur	64	66
Artichoke	12	Mangels	16	Alyssum	57	Lavatera		66
Asparagus	12	Marjoram, Sweet	7, 28	Amaranthus	57	Love-in-a-Mist		68
Barley	45	Melon, Musk	29	Aucumone (plants)	75	Mallow		66
Basil	40	Melon, Water	29	Antirrhinum	74	Marigold		67
Beans	13	Millet	53	Aquilegia	63	Marvel of Peru		66
Beans, Soy	52	Mustard	29	Aster	58	Mignonette		68
Beets, Garden	15	Oats	45	Aster Plants	59	Morning Glory		66
Beets for Stock	16	Okra	29	Bachelor's Button	60	Mourning Bride		67
Books	80	Onion	30	Balloon Vine	60	Myosotis		65
Borage	40	Onion Sets	31	Balsam	60	Nasturtiums		68
Borecole	25	Oyster Plant	37	Begonia (bulbs)	75	Nicotiana		68
Brussels Sprouts	17	Parsley	32	Bell-Flower	62	Nigella		72
Brussels Plants	80	Parsnip	31	Bush Eschscholtzia	65	Pear, Sweet		68
Buckwheat	45	Peas, Garden	52	Calendula	61	Pansy		69
Cabbage	17	Peas, Field	52	California Poppy	65	Pansy Plants		69
Cabbage Plants	80	Pepper	10, 34	Calliopsis	61	Painted Daisy		71
Canteloupe (See Musk Melon)	28	Pepper Plants	35	Campanula	62	Petunia		70
Canada Field Peas	52	Pieplant	35	Canna, Seed	61	Phlox Drummondii		71
Caraway	40	Pop Corn	23	Canna, Bulbs	76	Pinks, see Dianthus		64
Carrots	21	Potatoes	40	Candytuft	61	Poppy		70
Cauliflower	20	Potato Cutter	44	Canterbury Bell	61	Portulaca		68
Cauliflower Plants	80	Pumpkin	34	Carnation	62	Pyrethrum		71
Celery	21	Radish	35	Carnation Plants	59	Ricinus (Castor Oil Beans)		60
Celery Plants	80	Rape	52	Caster Oil Beans	60	Salpiglossis		73
Celeriac	21	Red Top Grass	55	Celosia	62	Salvia Seed		73
Chard	16	Rhubarb seed and roots	35	Centaurea	61	Salvia Plants		59
Chicory	23	Romaine	27	Chrysanthemum	64	Scabiosa		67
Chinese Cabbage	8	Rosemary	40	Chrysanthemum Hardy (plants)	77	Scarlet Sage		73
Clover	55	Ruta Baga	40	Clarkia	62	Shasta Daisy		64
Coriander	40	Rye	47	Coboea Scandens	62	Snapdragon		74
Corn, Field	47	Salsify	36	Cockscomb	62	Stocks		59
Corn, Sweet	9, 22	Sage	40	Collection of Flowers	75	Stocks Plants		74
Corn, Pop	23	Sorghum	52	Columbine	63	Summer Cypress		66
Corn Salad	23	Sorrel	36	Convolvulus, see Morning Glory	66	Sunflower		83
Cow Peas	53	Soy Beans	52	Coreopsis	62	Sweet Peas		72
Cress	23	Speltz	46	Cornflower	60	Sweet Sulton		61
Cucumbers	9, 24	Spinach	36	Cosmos	63	Sweet William		74
Dandelion	25	Spinach Beet, see Chard	16	Dahlia	63	Tropaeolum, see Nasturtium		68
Dill	40	Squash	10, 37	Daisy, African "Golden Orange"	64	Verbena		77
Egg Plant	25	Strawberry Plants	78	Daisy, Shasta	64	Wallflower		74
Egg Plants	80	Sudan Grass	53	Delphinium	65	Wild Flower Garden		77
Emmer	46	Sugar Beets	16	Devil-in-a-Bush	68	Zinnia		75
Endive	25	Summer Savory	40	Digitalis	65			
Fennel	25, 40	Sunflower	53	Dimorphotheca				
Feterita	52	Swede Turnip	40	Aurantiaca	64			
Field Peas	52	Sweet Marjoram	40	Eschscholtzia	65			
Field Seeds	45	Sweet Corn	9, 22	Everlasting	66			
French Endive	9	Swiss Chard	16	Forget-Me-Not	65			
Garlic	25	Thyme	40	Four O'Clock	67			
Gourds	65	Timothy Seed	55	Foxglove	66			
Grass Seeds	54	Tobacco	40	Gallardia	65			
Gumbo	29	Tomato Seed	11, 38	Gladiolus	76			
Herbs	40	Tomato Plants	80	Gourds	65			
Horse Radish Sets	25	Turnip	39	Helichrysium	65			
Hungarian Grass	53	Vegetable Oyster	37	Heliotrope	65			
Japanese Millet	53	Vetches	53	Hollyhock, Seed	66			
Kaffir Corn	53	Water Cress	22	Hunneemannia	65			
Kale	25	Watermelon	29	Kochia	66			
Kohl Rabi	26	Wheat, Spring	46	Kudzu Vine	66			
Lavender	40	Wheat, Winter	46					
Lawn Grass Seed	56	Wormwood	40					
Leek	26							
Lettuce	26	Flower Seeds and Flowering Plants.						
		Abrouia	76					
		African Golden Daisy	64					
				</				

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN



MANY people have excellent gardens. They know what varieties to use and how to get the best results. There are many others, however, who do not get as much from their gardens in quantity and quality as they might. To these we wish to make a few suggestions.

If you live in the country and have plenty of room for a garden, every vegetable needed in the house that can be grown in the climate and on the soil you have should be grown in sufficient quantity to furnish a constant supply during the whole season.

The first vegetable we get from our garden in the spring is asparagus. A bed containing plants covering a space about 10 x 40 feet will produce a supply

Many of our customers already know about the "Scotia" bean, but to those who do not we want to say that they are not getting all they should from their gardens if they do not have a few hills of this variety. It is without exception the best string bean we ever have had on the table. No other kind compares with the Scotia in tenderness and flavor.

It is a pole bean and so productive that six or eight hills will supply a family for a month or more.

Lettuce of course should not be forgotten. Many people say they cannot raise good heads of lettuce; they get nothing but loose leaves. This is often due to the variety used, but more often to the lettuce being left too thick in the row. You cannot raise



for a family if cut every other day. It is very little trouble to start an asparagus bed, and all should have one who possibly can.

The next vegetable to mature is spinach. This should be sown very early and at intervals afterwards to give a succession, or better still sow some New Zealand in May. This is a remarkable plant. A row in our garden 16 feet long produced an abundance of nice, tender spinach all summer and most of the fall. It is a trailing plant producing a constant succession of young leaves which are picked off and used as ordinary spinach. If the leaves are separated from the stems they are tender and of better flavor than ordinary spinach. It grows just as well in hot, dry weather as at other times.

Peas follow asparagus closely and every garden should have lots of them. Some varieties mature much sooner than others. If the varieties are well chosen the supply of peas can be prolonged for a month or more.

String beans come before peas are gone, and Lima beans follow soon after.

good heads unless each plant is a foot apart. The best way is to sow the seed in a box or frame early in the spring and transplant to the garden when a few inches high.

Of course all well-appointed gardens should contain beets, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrots, etc., and they generally do, but some do not have as good varieties as they might. There is too much "Evergreen" corn raised. Evergreen is a fairly good corn, but by no means the best. It is hard to get the Harris family to eat anything but Buttercup or Golden Bantam after these varieties are ready. Before that Early Mayflower and Pocahontas are of the best quality and a week or ten days earlier than Buttercup. If you want to take the trouble of making two plantings, plant Buttercup two weeks apart and you will have delicious corn for a long time. Be sure to pick it before the kernels are deep yellow. They should be a light amber color when in best condition for table use.

The humble cabbage is often omitted from the garden because it is grown as a field crop on a large

scale, and the few heads that a family uses can be bought for less than it would cost to raise them; yet if anyone wants really good cabbage and appreciates the difference between nice, tender, green heads and the common hard, white heads that are stringy when cooked, he should raise a few Stanley cabbage for summer and fall use, and Savoy for winter. The Stanley when used while not quite matured will come on the table deliciously tender and of delicate flavor, superior in some ways to even Brussels Sprouts, which are considered a great delicacy. There is no comparison between this and the tough, stringy mess produced when one of the common white heads of cabbage is boiled.

In this connection it is well to mention that Algiers cauliflower while not good to look at is really of much more delicate flavor than the common kinds found in the markets.

Better Than Can Be Bought

The varieties we have mentioned are not usually raised by market gardeners and cannot ordinarily be procured in the city markets. Gardeners raise the kinds that yield the most and meet the market demands. This is usually what looks the best, regardless of the quality.

A person who has the opportunity to raise vegetables and fruit as well as flowers is fortunate because he can have what he likes best and get it fresh from the garden in the best possible condition.

There is always a certain amount of interest and anticipation in trying unfamiliar kinds. Something very superior may be discovered and we can tell our neighbors about it.

It is economy too with an abundance of good fresh vegetables on the table; less expensive meat is required, and the grocery bill is also much less than it would be if the vegetables were purchased.

If one can take care of the garden without hiring too much help there is of course little expense in connection with it. The time and work spent in the garden is to many men a recreation and pleasure, and the products are, therefore, clear gain.

More and Better Gardens

We often wonder why it is that so many families living in the country or village, where there is plenty of land for a garden, do not raise more vegetables and flowers. Some people have large, well-kept gardens that produce bountiful crops, but many others have only a small garden patch often shaded by buildings and trees and so situated that it cannot easily be plowed with team and has to be spaded by hand.

Such small gardens are not satisfactory. They do not produce enough so that the family can depend on them for vegetables during the whole season. It is but little more work to take care of a good size garden with the proper tools than a small one without them.

Everyone who has even a quarter-acre garden should have a wheel hoe and seed drill, which will greatly reduce the time and labor of taking care of the garden.

Some Suggestions

There are many people who have gardens who know as much as we do about the culture of vegetables and flowers, but others who have not had experience may find some of these suggestions useful.

In the first place it is usually not wise to try to raise plants that are not suited to the soil and climate. If you have heavy soil and a short season, it is useless to try to raise melons which require medium light soil and a warm situation. Better devote the space to some other crop that is more likely to succeed.

It is of considerable advantage to have a hotbed or small greenhouse in which to start plants before it is safe to put them in the open ground. This, however, is not at all necessary, because such plants as tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, etc., can be purchased about as cheaply as they can be raised on a small scale. Such plants should not be set out until danger of frost is past, which is later than most people think.

Do not try to get vegetables out of their natural season, unless you know how. For instance, it is easy to raise fine cauliflower and cabbage to head in the fall, but very difficult to get good ones in July and August.

Where space is limited it is best to raise such vegetables as do best, and those that are difficult to procure in good condition in the market. It is usually hard to buy really good peas, Lima and string beans, asparagus, beets, sweet corn, carrots, etc. These take but little room and are of easy culture, and when picked fresh from your own garden, in just the right condition to use, are so much superior to the stale vegetables to be had in the stores, that there is no comparison between them.

For instance, little carrots only two inches long are delicious, while the larger ones usually sold in market are far inferior. Seed should be sown at different times, so as to have young carrots during the summer and fall. The old ones can be used for soup, or fed to cows and horses.

CULTURE DIRECTIONS

A little pamphlet with complete culture directions for vegetables and flowers will be sent to any of our customers who buy 50c worth of seed of us and ask for the pamphlet.

Special Low Prices for Grass and Clover Seeds

We can offer now for early orders only the following choice lots of Clover and Grass seed. These are special lots of seed that we have now in stock and are of better quality than can probably be obtained later in the season. We advise buying now at these very much reduced prices. These prices are subject to change. All orders are subject to our acceptance. **Bags extra.** (See below.)

	Bu. (60 lbs.)	100 lbs.
Red Clover, Medium. Purity 99.60%, germination 92%.....	\$15.00	\$25.00
Red Clover, Mammoth. (True) 99.80%, germination 94%....	16.00	26.50
Alsike Clover. Purity 99%, germination 90%.....	20.00	33.00
Alfalfa. Seed grown in Montana, purity 99.70%, germination 90%	15.60	26.00
Sweet Clover. White flowered, scarified seed. Purity 99%, germination 90%	9.00	15.00
	Bu. of 45 lbs.	
Timothy. Purity 99.70%, germination 98%.....	4.25	9.25
Red Top, Recleaned. Purity 94%, germination 90%.....	....	17.00

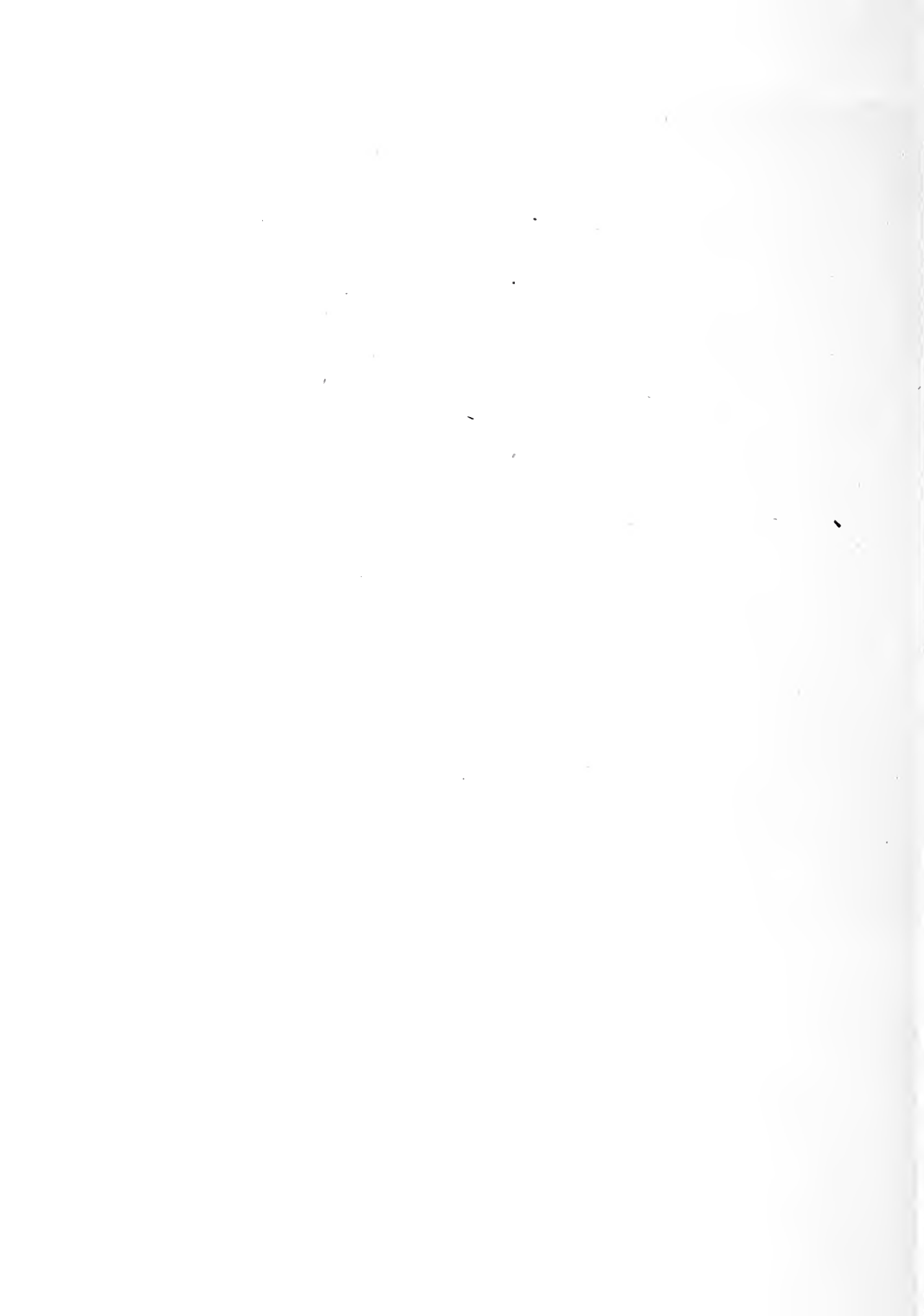
For prices of other grass seeds, see catalogue, page 56.

The seeds will be delivered f. o. b. cars at Coldwater or Rochester, the purchaser to pay freight. **Bags 50c each.** (Less than they actually cost in 1000 lots.) These are seamless cotton grain bags which hold up to 3 bushels of clover or timothy seed.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N. Y.

Jan. 10, 1921.



WHAT VEGETABLES TO RAISE

Below we give a list of what should be raised in the home garden where ample space is available. With such a garden you will enjoy delicious fresh vegetables from early spring until late in the fall. If you have not the room or the time to raise all these kinds we would advise omitting Egg Plant, Okra, Watermelons and Potatoes. The last two take up considerable room and can usually be raised as field crops to better advantage than in a garden. See collections of vegetable seeds for home garden on next page.

ASPARAGUS. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart.

BEETS. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required.

BEANS. About 20 feet of row Wax or green pod (early), 20 feet Crystal Wax or Hudson Wax (late), $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. seed of each. 10 hills Scotia, 1 pkt. seed. 200 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 qt. seed; or if preferred, 20 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan, 1 pt. of seed required.

SWEET CORN. About 50 hills each Pocahontas or Harris' Extra Early, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Mimms' Hybrid, Country Gentleman and Egyptian. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Mimms' Hybrid 3 weeks later than the main crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of seed of each kind.

CUCUMBERS. 10 hills Earliest of All or Early White Spine for very early, and 10 hills Mimms' or Davis Perfect for later.

CELERY. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success, 1 pkt. seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.

CABBAGE. If early cabbage is desired plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for early and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds.

CAULIFLOWER. 50 plants Snowball, 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.

SWISS CHARD, for greens. 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.

CARROTS. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed, Harris' Half Long.

EGG PLANT. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.

LETTUCE. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Wayahead, Holyrood Hot Weather, Deacon, Iceberg and Salamander are best heading varieties. 2 pkts. seed.

MUSKMELONS. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For late, Admiral Togo, Irondequoit and Bender's Surprise are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough. 2 pkts. early, 3 pkts. late.

WATERMELONS. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern state unless they have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Hungarian Honey are good for the North and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.

OKRA. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

ONIONS. Green Onions for early spring are raised by planting small sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 3 inches apart in the row. If dry onions are required for winter use, sow 1 oz. of seed early in the spring. Prize-taker is a good kind.

POTATOES. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Early Six Weeks or Irish Cobbler. For late, Green Mountain, Jr., or Golden Russet, both of fine quality.

PEAS. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them every day during pea season, it will require the following: 1 qt. (100 feet of row) Surprise, 1 qt. Thomas Laxton or Laxtonian, 1 qt. Little Marvel or Sutton's Excelsior, 1 qt. Alderman or Herolne, 1 qt. Horsford's Market Garden or New Queen. Sow two or three weeks later 1 qt. Horsford's. These varieties will mature in the order named and will give a constant supply of green peas as long as they last.

PARSNIPS. 25 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

PEPPERS. 10 plants each, Neapolitan or Harris' Earliest and Giant Crimson, 1 pkt. each.

PARSLEY. 10 feet of row, Dwarf Perfection, 1 pkt.

RADISH. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many order them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in September for fall use.

RHUBARB. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

SPINACH. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of spinach if it is on rich ground and the plants thinned out to 3 or 4 inches apart. 1 oz. Victoria, 1 oz. Long Season or Eskimo for spring sowing and 1 oz. Round Leaved Winter for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

SQUASH. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crook-neck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop. For fall and winter, Boston Marrow and Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent. 1 pkt. seed of each variety.

SALSIFY. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

TOMATOES. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana, John Baer or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

TURNIPS. Red Top White Globe and Golden Ball are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Breadstone or Hall's Westbury in July.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram.

FLOWERS

We have said a good deal about the vegetable garden, but nothing about flowers and fruit, which are equally important. We raise a good many flower seeds and plants, and a full description will be found on the latter pages of this catalogue.

NOW ABOUT SEEDS

There is a good deal of work in connection with a garden, but if the seeds used are not of the best in every respect much of it is wasted, because if poor seeds are used the best results cannot be obtained, no matter how much pains you take.

It does not pay to run any risk where seeds are concerned. It is often more convenient to buy seed at the corner store than to send for them by mail, yet the little extra trouble it takes to make out an order and mail it is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having good, fresh seeds that will grow and produce the best results.

Harris' Seeds are sold by the grower direct to the gardener. They are grown with the greatest care as regards selection and curing.

No expense is spared to make them the best seeds that grow, yet they are sold at as low prices as seeds of doubtful quality, and much lower than many dealers charge for seeds no better or not so good.

HARRIS' SEEDS ALWAYS GROW. Every lot of seeds we raise or buy is tested for germination before it is sent off to our customers. And, furthermore, the per cent that germinates in the test is marked on the label so you can tell just how thick to sow the seed to get an even stand of plants. If 70 seeds out of 100 grow you should sow the seed thicker than if 90 per cent were of good vitality. It makes little difference whether 70 or 90 per cent germinates if you know it before you sow the seed.

No other seedsmen in this country tell what per cent of the seeds they sell will grow. Every lot of seed we sell in larger quantities than packets is marked with the percentage that germinated in our test. You can rely on this information as accurate.

Your Money Back if the Seeds are Not as Represented

If you buy seeds of us and they do not grow under favorable conditions, or if they do not prove as represented, we will refund the money paid for them.

When you get the seeds or anything else we sell if you do not find them satisfactory they may be returned promptly and the money paid for them will be returned at once without question.

Our seeds are sold under the following conditions which seem to us fair both to the purchaser and the seller. We agree to pay back the purchase price of seeds that do not prove good, but do not hold ourselves responsible for any other loss that might occur other than the cost of the seeds or plants. In other words we will stand the loss of the seeds if they are not as we represent them to be, but cannot consider any claim for what you think you might have made on the crop if the seeds had proved what you thought they should be.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. We agree to assume the responsibility of the seeds and plants we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition, and should any seeds fail to grow under favorable conditions, or prove not true to name or of inferior quality, we will **REFUND THE MONEY PAID FOR THEM** or replace them without charge, but all our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

Seeds Sent Cheaply by Parcel Post

Some dealers deliver seeds "free" by parcel post. If their prices be examined it will be found that enough has been added to cover the postage at the rate of about 8c or 10c per pound. Now the rate of postage to places anywhere in New York State or Pennsylvania does not exceed 2c per pound, and to many places it is only 1c.

We have made our prices as low as possible and charge the actual postage required.

The Cost for Postage. To places in New York State west of Utica and Binghamton and in the northern counties of Pennsylvania the rate is only 1c per pound, except for the first pound, which is 5c. Thus two pounds cost 6c; four pounds 8c; twenty pounds 24c.

To other places in New York and Pennsylvania the rate is 2c per pound (6c for the first pound).

For rates to more distant points see table of rates and map.

Seeds by Express

If the seeds or plants ordered will weigh over 20 lbs. they will go a little cheaper by express than by parcel post. This is especially true when the distance is over 150 miles, and the rate of postage over 2c per lb.

There is no longer any charge for transfer from one Express Company to another.

When seeds are sent by express, the charges need not be prepaid, as they must be if sent by parcel post.

Do not ask us to send seeds by Parcel Post unless you have remitted the necessary postage.

Shipping by Freight

Heavy lots of seeds, potatoes, etc., usually go much cheaper by freight than by express, especially for long distances. The rates vary very much, according to the kind of seeds, the distance, etc., so we cannot give rates here, but in a general way we can say that the charge on 100 lbs. or less for about 500 miles would be about 35c on seeds and less on grain and potatoes. It costs just as much to send 10 lbs. by freight as 100 lbs., and often as much to send 100 lbs. as 200 or 300 lbs. For any considerable distance the charges on any package, however small, would be 35c or 40c. For instance, the rate from here to New York on potatoes is 18c per 100 lbs., so that 200 lbs. would go for 36c, while any smaller package, say 20 lbs., would cost 35c. It takes usually much longer to get things through when shipped by freight than by express, so if there is any reason for avoiding delay, and the package is not too heavy (over 50 or 75 lbs.) it is best to have seeds and plants sent by express.

We can ship by the following railroads from Coldwater and Rochester:

New York Central,	Erie,
West Shore,	Buffalo, Rochester &
Rome, Watertown &	Pittsburgh,
Ogdensburg,	Pennsylvania.
Lehigh Valley,	

Please state on your order whether we are to ship by freight or express. If left to our judgment, please state how soon you will need the seeds.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

Weight of Packages	Zone No. 1 150 Miles	Zone No. 2 150 to 300 Miles	Zone No. 3 300 to 600 Miles	Zone No. 4 600 to 1000 Miles	Zone No. 5 1000 to 1400 Miles	Zone No. 6 1400 to 1800 Miles	Zone No. 7 All Over 1800 Miles
Over 4 oz. up to 1 lb. . .	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
Over 1 lb. up to 2 lbs. . .	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
Over 2 lbs. up to 3 lbs. . .	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
Over 3 lbs. up to 4 lbs. . .	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
Over 4 lbs. up to 5 lbs. . .	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
Over 5 lbs. up to 6 lbs. . .	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
Over 6 lbs. up to 7 lbs. . .	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
Over 7 lbs. up to 8 lbs. . .	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
Over 8 lbs. up to 9 lbs. . .	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
Over 9 lbs. up to 10 lbs. . .	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
Over 10 lbs. up to 11 lbs. . .	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
Over 11 lbs. up to 12 lbs. . .	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
Over 12 lbs. up to 13 lbs. . .	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
Over 13 lbs. up to 14 lbs. . .	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
Over 14 lbs. up to 15 lbs. . .	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
Over 15 lbs. up to 16 lbs. . .	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
Over 16 lbs. up to 17 lbs. . .	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
Over 17 lbs. up to 18 lbs. . .	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
Over 18 lbs. up to 19 lbs. . .	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
Over 19 lbs. up to 20 lbs. . .	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
Over 20 lbs. up to 21 lbs. . .	.25						
Over 21 lbs. up to 22 lbs. . .	.26						
Over 22 lbs. up to 23 lbs. . .	.27						
Over 23 lbs. up to 24 lbs. . .	.28						
Over 24 lbs. up to 25 lbs. . .	.29						
Over 25 lbs. up to 26 lbs. . .	.30						
Over 26 lbs. up to 27 lbs. . .	.31						
Over 27 lbs. up to 28 lbs. . .	.32						
Over 28 lbs. up to 29 lbs. . .	.33						
Over 29 lbs. up to 30 lbs. . .	.34						
Over 30 lbs. up to 31 lbs. . .	.35						
Over 31 lbs. up to 32 lbs. . .	.36						
Over 32 lbs. up to 33 lbs. . .	.37						
Over 33 lbs. up to 34 lbs. . .	.38						
Over 34 lbs. up to 35 lbs. . .	.39						
Over 35 lbs. up to 36 lbs. . .	.40						
Over 36 lbs. up to 37 lbs. . .	.41						
Over 37 lbs. up to 38 lbs. . .	.42						
Over 38 lbs. up to 39 lbs. . .	.43						
Over 39 lbs. up to 40 lbs. . .	.44						
Over 40 lbs. up to 41 lbs. . .	.45						
Over 41 lbs. up to 42 lbs. . .	.46						
Over 42 lbs. up to 43 lbs. . .	.47						
Over 43 lbs. up to 44 lbs. . .	.48						
Over 44 lbs. up to 45 lbs. . .	.49						
Over 45 lbs. up to 46 lbs. . .	.50						
Over 46 lbs. up to 47 lbs. . .	.51						
Over 47 lbs. up to 48 lbs. . .	.52						
Over 48 lbs. up to 49 lbs. . .	.53						
Over 49 lbs. up to 50 lbs. . .	.54						

Important

If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it will cause delay in filling the order.

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up the weights of all seeds over $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, calling a pint 1 pound, and quarts 2 pounds each. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage on these.

REFER TO THE MAP BELOW and see in what zone you live. For instance it will be seen that if you live in the western half of Connecticut you are in the second zone, but if in the eastern half in the third zone.

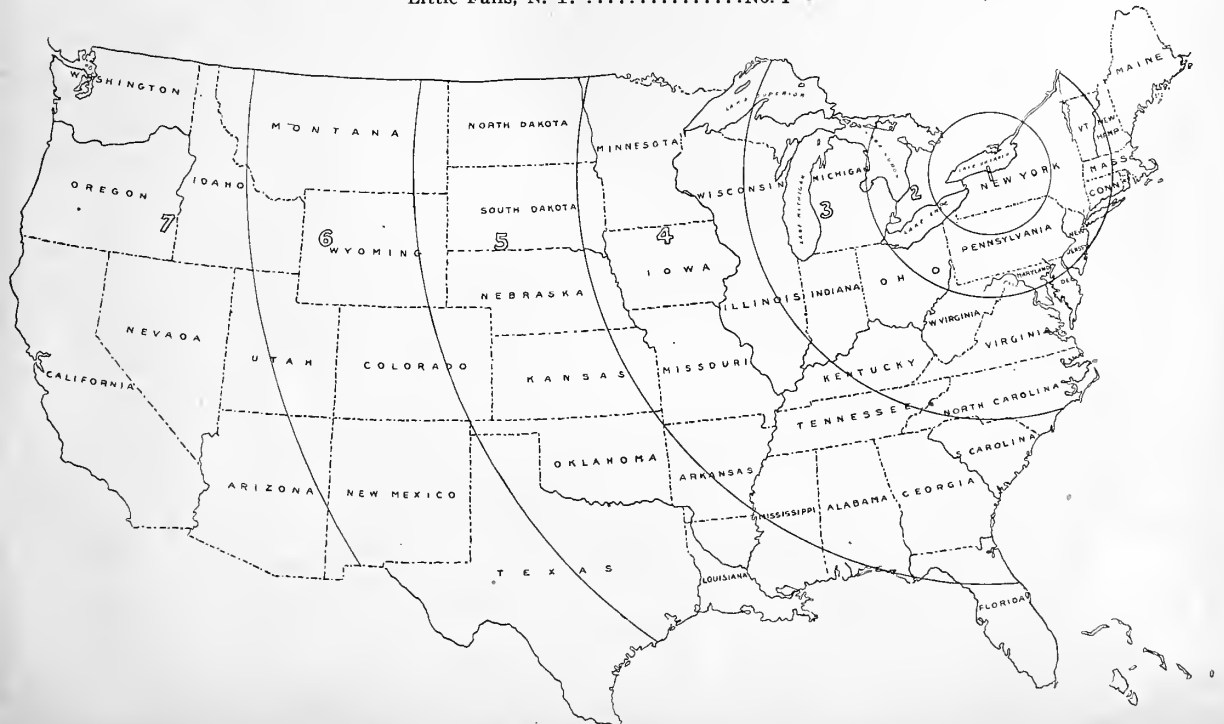
NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the exact postage for any weight in any particular zone.

NOTE. The rates refer to the zones given on the map below and not to the zones as given on postal maps. Zone No. 1 on this map is the same as No. 2 on postal maps, No. 2 same as No. 3, etc.

Below is a list of places with the zones they are in with reference to Coldwater, N. Y. For rates of postage on packages please refer to above table of rates.

To places near these points the rates are the same.

	Zone		Zone
Albany, N. Y.	No. 2	New York, N. Y.	No. 2
Baltimore, Md.	No. 2	Norfolk, Va.	No. 3
Binghamton, N. Y.	No. 2	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	No. 2
Boston, Mass.	No. 3	Philadelphia, Pa.	No. 2
Bradford, Pa.	No. 2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	No. 2
Buffalo, N. Y.	No. 2	Pittsford, Mass.	No. 2
Chicago, Ill.	No. 3	Portland, Me.	No. 3
Cincinnati, O.	No. 3	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	No. 2
Cleveland, O.	No. 2	Richmond, Va.	No. 3
Detroit, Mich.	No. 2	Springfield, Mass.	No. 2
Fitchburg, Mass.	No. 2	Trenton, N. J.	No. 2
Hartford, Conn.	No. 2	Utica, N. Y.	No. 1
Jackson, Mich.	No. 3	Watertown, N. Y.	No. 2
Little Falls, N. Y.	No. 1		



Collections of Vegetable Seeds at Much Reduced Prices

Many people do not know enough about the different varieties of vegetables to choose them so as to get the best results. To all such the collections as given below will be both convenient and economical.

The qualities and varieties are chosen with the aid of our long experience so as to make a garden that will furnish a constant supply of vegetables from the beginning to the end of the season.

We Cannot Make Any Changes in these Collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, any one may order additional seeds to go with the collection.

We can allow no further discount on these collections.

COLLECTION No. 1—For a Small Garden. Price 50c, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds if bought separately would be 83c.

This collection contains 1 pkt. of each of the following varieties:

Beet, Detroit Dark Red	\$.05	Lettuce, May King	\$.05
Beans, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax .....	.10	Onions, Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.05
Beans, Bountiful .....	.10	Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.05
Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.05
Carrot, Harris' Half Long .....	.05	Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
Cucumber, Early White Spine .....	.05	Turnip, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
Sweet Corn, Pocahontas, early .....	.08		
Sweet Corn, Evergreen .....	.05	Regular Price	\$.83

COLLECTION No. 2—For a Good Size Vegetable Garden. Price \$1.00, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$1.75.

1 pkt. Beet, Detroit Dark Red	\$.05	1 pkt. Lettuce, Iceberg (later)	\$.05
1 pkt. Beet, Edmund's Blood Turnip .....	.05	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Emerald Gem .....	.10
1/2 pt. Beans, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax .....	.10	1 pkt. Onion, Prizetaker .....	.05
1 pkt. Beans, Bountiful .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.05
1 pkt. Swiss Chard, Silver Leaf .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsley, Champion Moss Curled .....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.08
1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, for winter .....	.10	1 oz. Spinach, Victoria .....	.08
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball .....	.10	1 pkt. Spinach, New Zealand .....	.05
1 pkt. Carrot, Harris' Perfected Half Long .....	.05	1 pkt. Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Early White Spine .....	.05	1 pkt. Winter Squash, Hubbard .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Davis' Perfect .....	.05	1 pkt. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.05
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Pocahontas (early) .....	.08	1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, White Evergreen .....	.06	1 pkt. Tomato, Bonny Best .....	.10
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Mimms' Hybrid .....	.06		
1 pkt. Lettuce, May King (early) .....	.05	Regular Price	\$1.75

COLLECTION No. 3—For Complete Vegetable Garden. Price \$3.25 by Express, not Prepaid.

Regular price if bought separately is \$4.72.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by Parcel Post, prepaid, as follows:

To places in zone No. 1 on map, page 5	\$3.40	To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 5	\$3.70
To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 5	3.55	To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 5	4.10
1 pt. Beans, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax	\$.22	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Emerald Gem (early and very sweet)	\$.10
1 pt. Beans, Bountiful .....	.20	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Irondequoit .....	.10
1 pt. Beans, Burpee's Bush Lima, New Wonder .....	.20	1 pkt. Watermelon, Harris' Earliest (best for the North) .....	.05
1 pt. Beans, Early Leviathan Lima .....	.20	1/2 oz. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.10
1 oz. Beet, Detroit Dark Red .....	.12	1 pkt. Onion, Silver Skin (white) .....	.05
1 pkt. Swiss Chard, Silver Leaf .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsley, Dwarf Perfection .....	.10
1 pkt. Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield (very early) .....	.05	1 oz. Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.12
1 pkt. Cabbage, Glory .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Surprise (early) .....	.35
1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, for winter use .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Alderman (medium late) .....	.35
1 pkt. Carrot, Harris' Perfected Half Long .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Heroine .....	.05
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball .....	.10	1 pkt. Pepper, Neapolitan .....	.05
1 pkt. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching .....	.10	1 pkt. Pumpkin, Winter Luxury .....	.05
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Pocahontas (very early) .....	.12	1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.10
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Buttercup (very sweet) .....	.12	1 oz. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.12
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Hickox (medium late) .....	.10	3/4 lb. Spinach, Long Season .....	.05
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman .....	.10	1 pkt. Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Earliest of All .....	.05	1 pkt. Winter Squash, Delicious .....	.10
1 pkt. Cucumber, Davis' Perfect .....	.05	1 pkt. Tomato, John Baer .....	.05
1 oz. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle (for pickles) .....	.10	1 pkt. Turnip, Red Top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. Egg Plant, Black Beauty .....	.10	1 pkt. Turnip, Golden Ball .....	.05
1 pkt. Lettuce, May King (early) .....	.05		
1 pkt. Lettuce, Iceberg .....	.05	Regular Price	\$4.72
1 pkt. Lettuce, Holyrood Hot Weather .....	.10		

Discounts and Premiums

When garden seeds are ordered at the prices quoted in this catalogue, we will allow the following discounts and premiums:

If you order seeds in packets amounting to \$1.00 you may select 35c worth more of vegetable or flower seeds in packets which we will send free.

Or you may deduct one-fourth of the amount of your order for seeds in packets if you order seeds in packets amounting to \$1.35 or more.

To get at the discount on your order add up the price of seeds in packets only and divide the sum by four. This will give the amount to be deducted from the total amount of the order.

Please note that this discount applies to seeds in packets only and cannot be allowed on orders for seeds bought by the ounce, pound, 1/2 pint, pint or quart.

On all orders for garden and flower seeds amounting to \$2.50 or more, at our regular catalogue prices, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent if the order is accompanied by a cash remittance to cover the full amount, less the discount.

This discount applies to any general order for garden or flower seeds in any quantities, but does not apply to orders for only one or two kinds of seed, nor to collections offered at a special low price. It also does not apply to farm and grass seeds, potatoes by the barrel or sack, fertilizers or tools, or which we can allow no discount.

We cannot allow both the above discounts on one order—you can take either the first or second discount, but not both.

A Few of Our Special Varieties That Are Well Worth Raising in Every Garden

BENDER'S SURPRISE MUSKMELON

We never raised finer muskmelons than the Bender's Surprise which we grew the past season. The Irondequoit melon, which we have recommended for years, and which has given the greatest satisfaction among our customers, is of similar type, but the strain called "Bender's Surprise" is in some respects superior.

The fruit grows quite large, of oval shape, light green, turning when ripe to a golden hue which shows through the netting.

The flesh is deep orange yellow, very thick, unusually firm, and of exquisite flavor and can be eaten right down to the outer rind, which is only a quarter of an inch thick.

The melons are practically all of good flavor, which can be said of but few varieties, especially of the larger kinds. The melons are firm and will keep in good condition for five or six days after picking.

We highly recommend this new melon both for the home garden and for sale.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

IRONDEQUOIT MUSKMELON

This is one of the very finest melons we know of. The fruit is large, often weighing 8 or 10 pounds; nearly round, well netted and light green. The flesh is deep orange color; thick, very sweet and of high flavor. We know of no finer flavored large melon. They ripen medium early and the vines are healthy and produce lots of good big melons.

The seed we offer is of our own growing, and is the finest strain of this variety we have seen. Practically every melon is of high flavor when well grown. The seed has been selected with the greatest care for years. The selection has been not so much for size and appearance as for flavor, which is really what one wants in a melon.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Mr. Myron S. Teller, 280 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y., writes January 25, 1915:

"First let me express my appreciation of the Irondequoit melon we grew in our home garden last season from the seed obtained from you. I shared some of these seeds with a neighbor and we were delighted with the product and enjoyed the luscious fruit. Friends who shared a taste with us pronounced them the finest they had ever eaten."

"Please send me another packet of the Irondequoit seed, also a packet of the Montreal muskmelon."

The Famous Montreal Muskmelon

Those who visit Montreal in the melon season come back enthusiastic about the delicious melons grown there. So famous are these melons that they are sent to Boston and other large cities and sold at high prices, a single melon often selling for \$2.00 or more.

The seed of these melons is not usually offered for sale, but through the kindness of a friend living in Montreal we got a few seeds of the very best strain there grown. From these seeds we raised some of the most remarkable muskmelons we have ever seen. Melons as large as a half bushel measure and weighing over 30 lbs. were growing in great numbers all over the vines. The largest melon weighed 37 lbs.



Bender's Surprise (a delicious new melon)

Hints About Raising Melons. People who have difficulty about raising muskmelons should try mixing hen manure or fine stable manure in the hill before planting the seed. Make a hole at least two feet across and 8 or 10 inches deep. Put a half bushel of stable manure or shovel full of hen manure in the hole and gradually fill in with earth, thoroughly mixing it with the manure until it is slightly above the level of the ground; press down firm and put in the seeds an inch deep, and press down again. When the plants get their second or rough leaves thin out to two in a hill—not more.

The melons are almost perfectly round, deep ribbed and well netted. The flesh is very thick, light green, and when well grown in a favorable climate, of delicious flavor.

The best way to raise these melons is to start the plants in a hotbed or greenhouse as described in our pamphlet on culture of vegetables. Free if you ask for it. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 50c; oz. \$1.25.

SCOTIA BEAN

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans" raise the Scotia.

It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality.

Many of our customers who have raised the Scotia bean for years know how delicious it is, but those who have not tried it have a treat awaiting them.

The pods of the Scotia when cooked are so much better than any other kind that nothing else will do after once tasting them. They have a rich, melting, buttery flavor possessed by no other kind.

They commence to bear as soon as the early bush beans are gone.

A few hills will produce enough for a family and will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone.

Pkt. 10c; pt. 22c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.25.

THE STANLEY CABBAGE

An Excellent Early Variety for the Home Garden

In England, where this cabbage comes from, they call our large flat cabbages "cow cabbages," and do not consider them fit for the table.

The Stanley is very delicate and of fine flavor, far superior to common cabbage in this respect. The heads do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use.

Every one who wants really fine cabbage for their own table should raise some of the Stanley for early use and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.



Stanley Cabbage

HERALD SAVOY CABBAGE

An improved variety of Savoy from England. The heads are quite large, very firm, deep green and of high quality. The plants are of compact growth and head very uniformly.

All who want really good cabbage for table use should raise some Savoy, as this quality is far superior to common cabbage, being really a delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

We especially recommend the "Herald" on account of its high quality and evenness in heading and handsome appearance.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.



Herald Savoy Cabbage

TO KEEP CABBAGE

A good way to keep cabbage for use in the winter is to turn the heads down on the ground in some sheltered place where snow usually lies, and cover with straw or leaves.



Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage

CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE

This vegetable from China has become quite popular among those who know how to use it.

It belongs to the cabbage family, but looks more like Cos lettuce. The large mid-ribs of the leaves are perfectly white and are very crisp and tender. It is excellent when used as a salad, but is not so good cooked.

The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of July in rows two feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot or 15 inches apart in the rows. If sown early it soon runs to seed and is useless.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Do not forget to raise some of this delicious vegetable. When all other green things are frozen and gone, Brussels Sprouts are at their best, and are always welcomed. They are easily raised in the same way as cabbage. When cold weather comes take up the plants, roots and all and put them in a cool cellar, root-house or shed. If in a place where it freezes hard the plants should be covered with straw. Thus stored they will keep a long time and can be picked as needed. For seed, see page 17.

HARRIS' PERFECTION CUCUMBER

This variety has been selected for many years with the idea of getting a cucumber as near perfection as possible, both for field culture and forcing.

The fruit is long, straight, smooth and handsome. The color is deep green with clear white rays on the blossom end. The cucumbers retain this deep green color longer than any kind we know of. The fruit will average over a foot long when matured and many reach 15 inches in length.

For forcing this is an excellent variety. The vines are vigorous and wonderfully prolific and the fruit sets well when grown under glass.

Gardeners who have tried this variety for forcing report excellent results. We offer seed of our own growing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

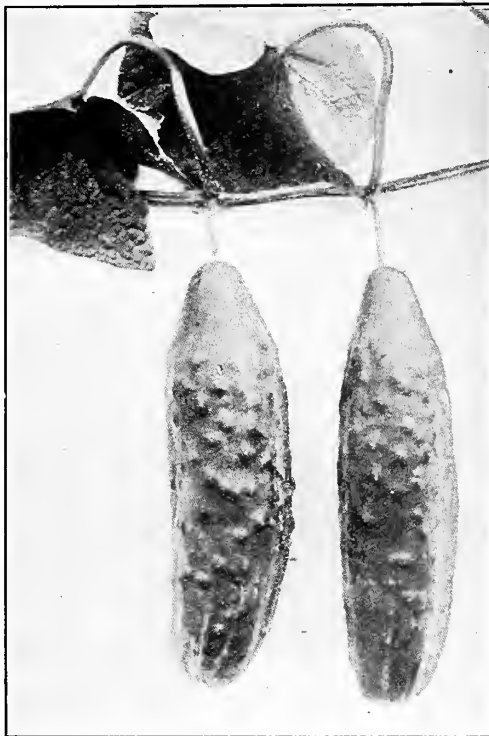
Special selected for forcing, Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

FRENCH ENDIVE

The salad known as "French Endive" is really Whitloof Chicory. It is easily grown by sowing the seed in the spring in rows 20 inches apart. Large parsnip like roots are produced which when taken up in the fall and placed in moist sand in a warm place will throw up long white sprouts which are used as a salad. The roots may be placed in pits, or better, a warm cellar or under greenhouse benches. They should be set in light soil and kept moist.

This plant produces an appetizing salad for use during the winter.

Whitloof Chicory, or French Endive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.



Harris' Perfection Cucumber

POCAHONTAS SWEET CORN

The Best Early Sweet Corn for Home or Market

Too much can hardly be said in praise of this sweet corn. The longer we raise it and compare it with other varieties the more impressed we are with its superior merit. As we raise it there is no early corn equal to it either in size or quality.

Planted side by side with both Red and White Cob Cory it produces ears much larger and practically as early. The only corn that is earlier is Peep o' Day and our strain of Mammoth White Cory, which, however, have ears hardly half the size of Pocahontas and are only a few days earlier.

The stalks grow only about 5 feet high, and nearly all of them produce two great big ears 8 to 9 inches long with 10 rows of very large, pure white kernels which are deliciously sweet and tender.

It is not only extra early but it has a large, handsome ear well filled out and of the best quality, which can be said of very few early varieties. It is the best extra early corn for home use as the quality is superb.

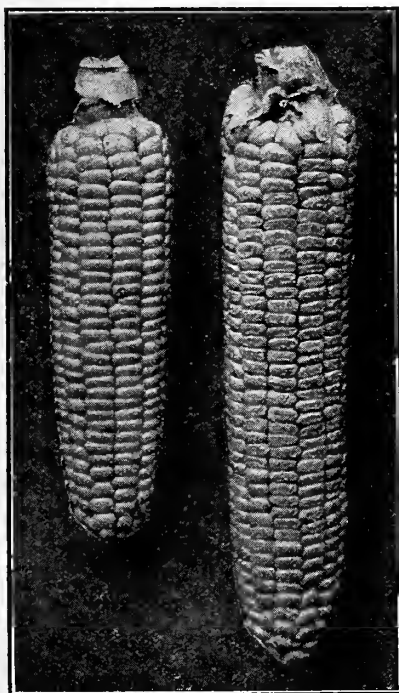
Our seed is all of our own growing and is carefully selected, all "sports" and poor ears being rejected. We are improving it each year.

Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.65.

New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas

We are able to offer this season a new strain of Pocahontas corn that is a week earlier than the original strain. The ears are not quite so long and the stalks do not grow quite so tall, but the ears are ready to eat a few days earlier, which is a great advantage.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c.



White Cory

Pocahontas

EARLY MAYFLOWER CORN

This is a new very early sweet corn with small ears and of fine quality. It is the best very early corn for home use we know of. The ears are much smaller than Pocahontas, but are ready to eat a few days earlier and on this account it is well to raise some of it. Pkt. 6c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.60.



Buttercup Sweet Corn

"BUTTERCUP"—A Delicious Yellow Sweet Corn

For quality—that is, sweetness, flavor and succulence—we have never seen a corn quite equal to the "Buttercup," unless it is Black Mexican.

Like the now well-known Golden Bantam, the "Buttercup" is a yellow sweet corn. The kernels are as yellow as June butter. The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow, and are most deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. It is medium early and quite prolific.

Compared with Golden Bantam the "Buttercup" has a larger ear and is of better quality and nearly if not quite as early.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet

corn to give the "Buttercup" a place in their gardens this season. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.75.

GOLDEN BANTAM CORN. We can furnish a fine strain of Golden Bantam corn, if you prefer it. Pkt. 6c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.60.

"I want to say the seeds I got of you last year were the best I ever had and the Buttercup corn was so fine everybody wanted it."—Frank E. Burton, Boston.

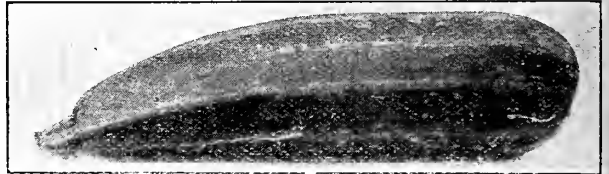
"I picked an ear of Buttercup corn 10 inches long with 12 rows of kernels about 5 days later than the earliest corn put on the market here. So my Buttercup was only a trifle later than the first on the market."—G. V. Grinnell, Mystic, Conn.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW

This is a delicious variety of vegetable marrow squash that some people call "Summer Asparagus." Why, we do not know, as it does not resemble asparagus in the least.

The fruit is cooked like summer squash when quite young and green, being then about from 8 to 10 inches long. It is much more delicate in flavor than summer squash and is really a delicious dish. It should be steamed and served with butter.

The vines grow in bush form, so can be planted in hills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.



Italian Vegetable Marrow Squash

The fruit is long, slender and striped, light and deep green. As it is used when young it is ready quite early in the summer and if kept picked the vines continue to produce fruit until frost.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER

This new pepper produces large, ripe, red peppers that are perfectly "sweet" (not hot) two weeks earlier than any other kind.

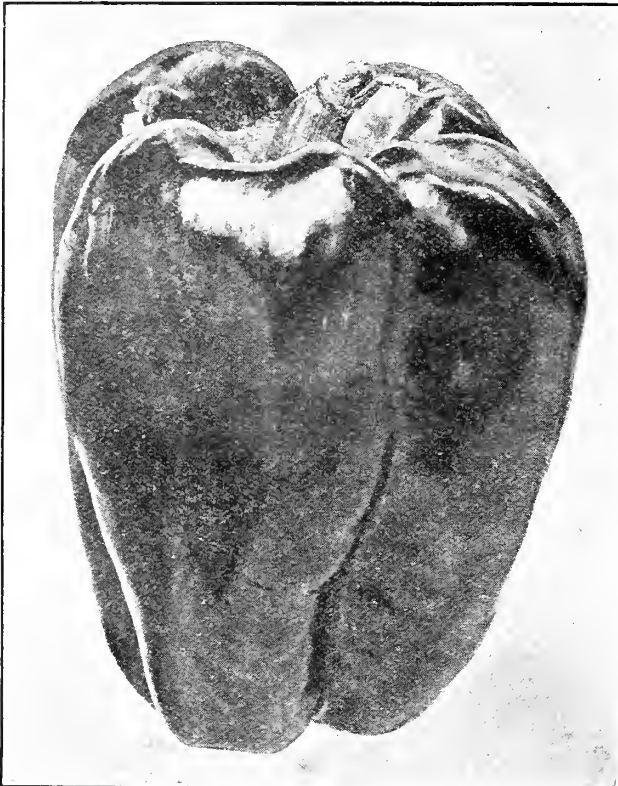
This variety is so early that if the seed is sown in the open ground the middle of May and the plants thinned to a foot apart the peppers will ripen perfectly before frost in this locality (western New York) and of course anywhere else farther south.

The best way, however, is to start the plants in boxes or hotbeds the regular way. In this way ripe peppers can be had two weeks before other kinds are ripe.

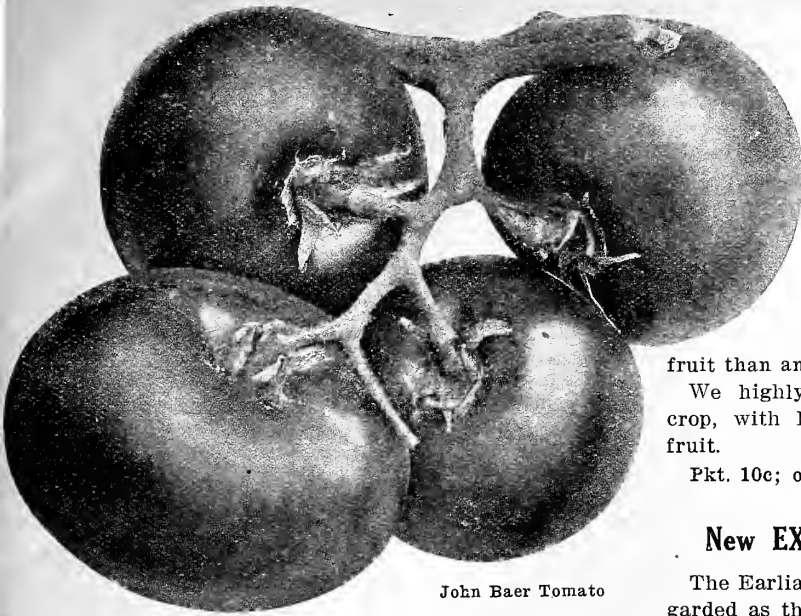
The plants are wonderfully productive, being literally covered with fruit.

Those who have had difficulty in getting peppers to ripen in the north should try the new variety. It is certainly a wonder for earliness and productiveness.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c.



"Harris' Earliest" Sweet Pepper (Photograph actual size)



John Baer Tomato

JOHN BAER TOMATO

We have found this new tomato a very fine second early variety. The fruit ripens a week or ten days later than Earliana of the earliest strain, and is very smooth, uniform in color and of large size. The fruit is solid, containing very few seeds and is excellent either for table use or canning.

The vines are wonderfully productive, yielding more ripe fruit than any kind we ever raised.

We highly recommend this variety for main crop, with Extra Early Earliana for first early fruit.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

New EXTRA EARLY Earliana Tomato

The Earliana tomato has for some years been regarded as the very earliest tomato, and justly so.

There was no other kind that compared with it in earliness until this new strain called Extra Early Earliana was developed.

These tomatoes not only ripen the earliest, but they are also very solid, color well and are of fine quality.

No very early tomato colors quite as well around the stem as the later kinds, so for home use we advise planting Bonny Best or John Baer for second early, using this new strain of Earliana to get the first ripe fruit.

For market the Extra Early Earliana often pays better than any other variety.

Our strain of this tomato is far superior to any other strain of Earliana tomato we have tried, and we try all that are offered by other dealers.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

"QUALITY" SQUASH

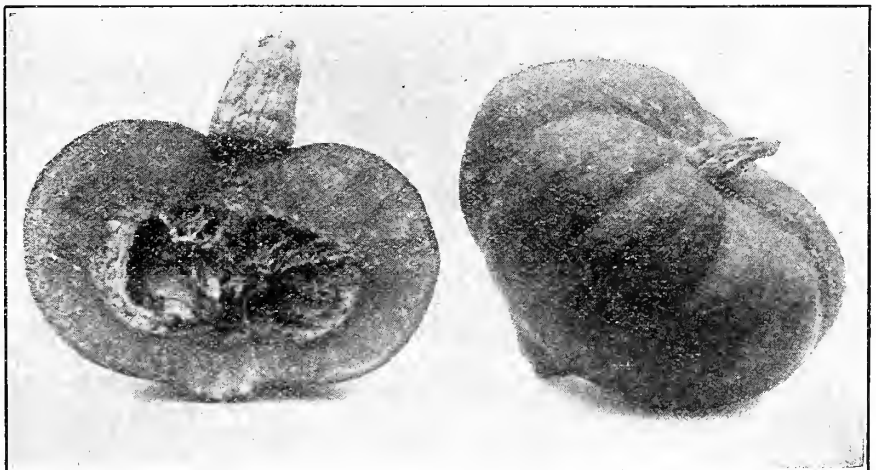
In introducing this new variety we decided to call it "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating" and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of.

The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 lbs. and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph above. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time.

Everyone who appreciates squash of high quality should try some of this kind. We got it from an old customer of ours who has been breeding it up for many years with the idea of improving its quality all the time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



The "Quality" Squash

COMPLETE LIST OF

Harris' Vegetable Seeds for 1916

The various kinds of seeds are arranged in alphabetical order. That is, names commencing with "A" like asparagus, come first, followed by those beginning with B, C, etc., so that any vegetable wanted can be easily found.

Direction for Cultivation. We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50c or more, if requested.

Artichoke (Gr.)

ARTICHOKE

Articiocca (It.)

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds which are used for food the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS

pargel (Gr.)

Sparagio (It.)

Asparagus Seeds. To raise asparagus from seed the seed should be sown early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants may be set in the permanent bed when either one or two years old.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A French variety with large green stalks tipped with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The old standard sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.

PALMETTO. This is one of the best varieties. It produces large, light green shoots early in the season, and is said to be less subject to rust than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.

Asparagus Roots. We raise large quantities of asparagus roots on our own farm, and can furnish roots that are much larger and stronger than those usually sold. They are raised from thin seedling and given the best of care so they are large, strong and vigorous. Many roots that are sold at low prices are raised by sowing the seed thick and so getting more roots per acre, but they are always poor, small and weak and never produce good results. It is of the greatest importance to have large thrifty plants to start with. Poor plants will never make a good bed. For family use 100 roots set out two feet apart will make a fair size bed. If good 2-year-old roots are used cutting may commence the following spring after setting—not the first year.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. 1-year-old roots, per doz. 25c; 50 roots 50c; 100 roots 75c; 1000 roots \$4.00.
2-year-old roots, per doz. 40c; 50 roots 75c; 100 roots \$1.25; 500 or more at \$1.00 per 100.

PALMETTO. We can furnish both 1-year-old and 2-year-old roots of this variety at the same prices as for Giant Argenteuil quoted above. Price on larger lots of either variety will be quoted by letter.

Note. If roots are to be sent by Parcels Post postage must be added to the price given above for quantities over 1 dozen. 100 1-year-old roots weigh 6 lbs.; 100 2-year-old roots weigh about 20 lbs.

Start an Asparagus Bed

It is not as difficult to raise asparagus as many people think. Simply set out the roots in good garden soil and keep the bed free from weeds and the following spring you can cut delicious asparagus. Full directions for culture will be sent to any one ordering roots, if requested.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS UNNECESSARY. The old idea was that to get asparagus to grow well a bed had to be prepared with trenches three or four feet deep, with stone for drainage on the bottom and filled with soil and manure. While all this does no harm, it is entirely unnecessary. Asparagus will do well on any good soil that will raise corn, potatoes, etc.

Before setting out the roots the ground should have a heavy dressing of manure which should be plowed or spaded under at least a foot deep. Then plow furrows 6 inches deep and set out the roots, so the crowns are 3 inches below the surface, and cover one inch to start with, gradually leveling the ground as the plants grow.

*Bohnen (Gr.)***BEANS***Faginoli (It.)***Notes on Varieties of Wax or Yellow-Podded Garden Beans**

The new **Michigan White Wax** has pure white beans which can be used for baking when ripe, while the pods are of fine quality when young. **Wardwell's Kidney Wax** is early, and has very long pods, while **Round Pod Kidney Wax** differs only in shape of the pods, which are round instead of flat. **Burpee's New Kidney Wax** has narrower and thicker pods than Wardwell's and is more prolific. The **Hudson Wax** is two weeks later, more vigorous and prolific, and is free from rust and blight, but not of the best quality. **Davis' White Wax** is early and prolific, and the pods resemble Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are not of as good quality. **Currie's Rust-Proof** has short, thick, deep yellow pods of fine quality and nearly rust-proof. The dry beans are black. The **Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax** has straight, flat pods of medium length, early and is quite free from rust. **Crystal Wax** has small, round, very light green or nearly white pods, which are of the finest quality. It matures two weeks later than the early kinds, and is excellent to follow that variety for home use.

Green-Podded Garden Beans

Stringless Green Pod is one of the earliest and is of fine quality with large round stringless pods, light green and nearly straight. **Giant Stringless Valentine** is more prolific, has large, stringless, light green pods of high quality. The **Black Valentine** is just as early, has pods fully as long, but not so thick, and is not of as fine quality, but is very prolific. **Bountiful** is only a day or two later, has long, slender, flat pods of the finest quality, and perfectly stringless. Continues in bearing a long time and is very prolific.

Full Measure is very prolific, as early as Bountiful and has thicker pods of high quality. **Refugee** is still later and has long, straight, round, light green pods, of fine quality when young.

For shelling green, Dwarf Limas are of the best quality, but are more difficult to raise than **Ruby Dwarf Horticultural** and **Goddard** or **Boston Favorite**, both of which are very hardy, prolific and easily raised, and of fair quality for snap-cotash, but far inferior to Limas.

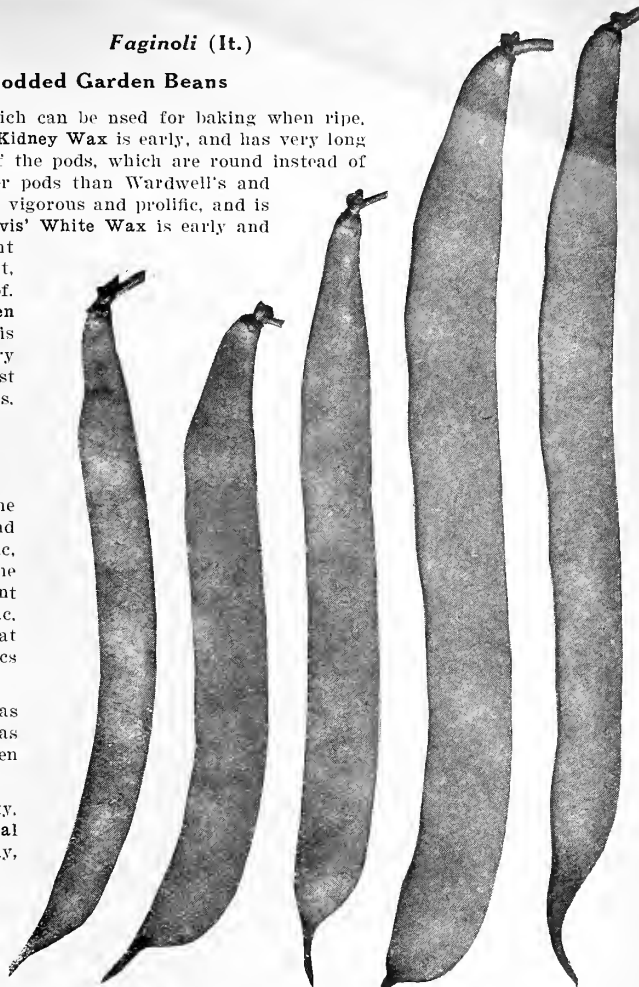
Of Dwarf or Bush Limas there are three distinct types of which **Burpee's** is the largest, having large flat beans, fully as large as those of the old pole Limas. **Burpee's Improved** belongs in the large Lima class, but has thicker and heavier beans than the old strain. **Dreer's** and the new "**Fordhook**" have round or "potato" beans, and **Henderson's** has small, flat beans, which mature a little earlier than the other two. **Henderson's** is very hardy and prolific, and will succeed anywhere, but the beans are only half the size of Burpee's.

Of **FIELD BEANS**, **Boston Marrow** or **Marrowfat** is the largest white bean, and always brings higher prices in the market than the smaller **Marrow Pea** bean, which is earlier and more prolific. In favorable seasons and on good soil, **Boston Marrow** will produce large and profitable crops, and the same may be said of the **Red Kidney**, which is also later than the Marrow Pea, and requires better land.

CULTURE. Garden beans of the dwarf or bush varieties are usually sown in rows 2 feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart in the row. Do not sow until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past.

Dwarf Lima beans should be planted 18 or 20 inches apart in the row, dropping 2 or 3 seeds in a place. The rows should be 3 feet apart. Do not plant until the ground is thoroughly warm. In this locality the last week in May or first of June is the proper time to plant. Cover the seed only about 1 inch deep.

BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. This new bean resembles the well known Wardwell's Kidney Wax, except that the pods are narrower and rounder and of a lighter shade of yellow, which makes them more attractive in appearance and they are really of better quality, being thick, brittle and entirely stringless. The vines are very productive, healthy and vigorous, and produce a great crop of long, slender, yellow pods which are often 6 inches in length, and seem to be very free from rust.

Valentine
WaxMichigan White
WaxCurrie's
Rust-Proof

Wardwell's

Davis Wax

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED BUSH BEANS

The pods mature the same time as Wardwell's Kidney Wax and similar kinds, being as early as any variety except Valentine Wax.

MICHIGAN WHITE WAX. The great advantage of this variety is that it has pure white beans which can be used or sold for table use when dry. With this variety you can use the pods for "snaps" as long as they are in fit condition and afterward use all the remaining beans when ripe and dry instead of wasting them. The pods are deep butter yellow and of high quality.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. We consider this the best early green-podded dwarf bean with round pods. It is remarkably prolific and the pods are of the highest quality. As early as the old Valentine and has larger pods.

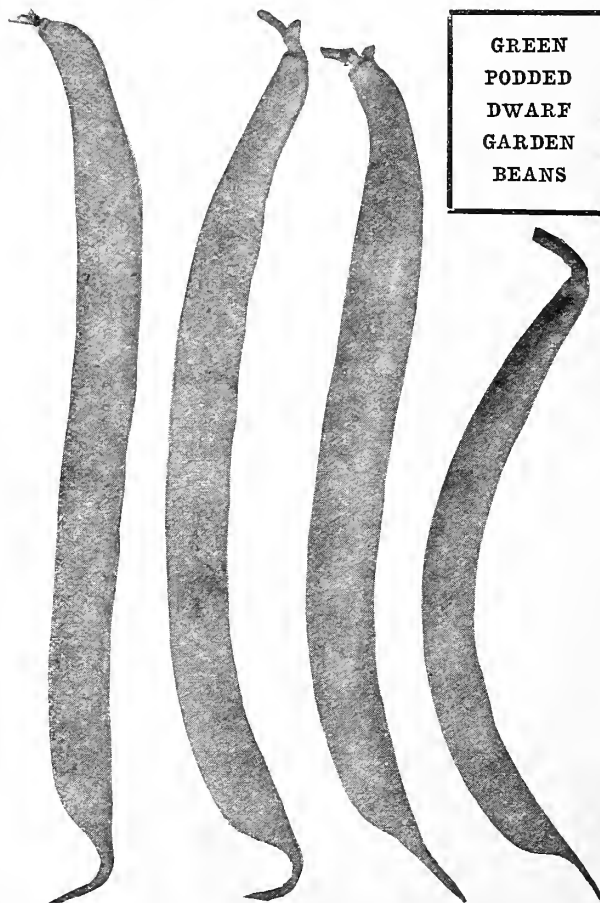
FULL MEASURE. The pods are long, straight, thick, almost round, entirely stringless and of an attractive light green color and are of high quality. The plant is vigorous and remarkably productive. Compared with Stringless Green-pod and Giant Stringless Valentine, the Full Measure is 2 or 3 days later, but has longer and straighter pods and produces much larger yields.

BOUNTIFUL. A very superior green-pod variety, with long, flat pods that are thick, stringless, and of the very best quality, being tender, meaty and of fine flavor. Although an early variety it continues bearing a long time, so it is valuable for the home garden.

PRICE LIST OF DWARF BEANS

Four quarts of one variety will be supplied at half the peck price. For price per bushel see our Wholesale Price List

WAX OR BUTTER BEANS		Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Valentine Wax. Crop of seed failed.....		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$3 25
Michigan White Wax (New). See description on preceding page.....		10	25	45	3 25
Burpee's New Kidney Wax. Described on preceding page.....					
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Very large, flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality.....		10	25	45	3 25
Round Pod Kidney Wax (called also "Brittle Wax"). Like Wardwell's, but has round pod		10	25	45	3 40
Hodson Wax. Very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, straight and handsome, but only of fair quality.....		10	25	40	3 00
Davis White Wax. Very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality.....		10	25	40	3 25
Crystal Wax. Late, fine for home use, tender and delicious.....		10	25	50	—
Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. Early and good.....		10	22	40	3 00
Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax (Improved Black Wax). Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific.....		10	22	40	3 00
GREEN PODDED GARDEN BEANS					
Full Measure. See description above.....		10	22	40	2 75
Stringless Green Pod. Round pods of high quality.....		10	22	40	2 75
Giant Stringless Valentine. The best early green-podded bush bean. See description above		10	22	40	2 75
Black Valentine. Very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality.....		10	22	40	2 85
Bountiful. Very prolific and of fine quality.....		10	20	35	2 50
Improved Round-Pod Valentine. Extra early, very prolific.....		10	22	40	2 60
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. Round, light green pods of good quality when young.....		10	20	35	2 25
Goddard or Boston Favorite. For shelling green.....		10	20	35	2 00
Ruby Dwarf Horticultural. Better than the old Horticultural.....		10	20	35	2 00



Stringless
Green Pod

Bountiful

Giant String-
less Valentine

Improved Round-
pod Valentine

BUSH LIMA BEANS

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This new strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strains and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. For market, whether the beans are sold shelled or in the pod, this new strain will be found superior on account of its larger size and better color. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.15; pk. \$2.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are as large as the pole limas and of equally fine quality, while they mature earlier and are far less trouble to raise. It is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. This is a remarkable improvement on the old Dreer's Bush Lima. It is so much better in every way that it will certainly displace the old variety. The pods are larger and of better quality and deep green in color. The vines are more vigorous and productive and the beans mature earlier.

Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this new strain far superior to any other. Pkt. 10c; pt. 22c; qt. 40c; 4 qts. \$1.50; pk. \$2.85.

DREER'S OR "POTATO" BUSH LIMA. Large, thick, nearly round beans of good quality. Not as large or prolific as Fordhook, which is superior in every respect. Pkt. 10c; pt. 22c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.85.

For Pole Limas see next page.

FIELD BEANS—For Use Dry

Boston Marrow, or White Marrowfat. Large, plump, white beans of high quality, later than Marrow Pea. Pkt. 6c; ½ pt. 12c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.75.

Marrow Pea, or White Navy. Small, early, prolific. Pkt. 6c; ½ pt. 12c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.35; bu. \$5.25.

Red Kidney. Red, kidney-shaped, late. Pkt. 6c; ½ pt. 12c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.70; bu. \$6.50.

White Kidney. Large, kidney-shaped beans. Pkt. 6c; ½ pt. 12c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.90; bu. \$7.50.

Beans by Parcel Post. When ordering seeds to be sent to you by Parcel Post enough extra money must be added to cover the charges for postage. A pint of beans, peas or corn weighs one pound; a quart two pounds; a peck fifteen pounds. See rate of postage, page 5.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Beans of this class should have some kind of support on which to climb. Poles are usually placed in the ground and the beans planted around them in a circle.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. Of the pole limas **Early Leviathan** is the earliest and has large pods and is the best variety for either home use or market. **King of the Garden** is later, but has very large pods. **Challenger Lima** has thick, nearly round beans which are large and of good quality. This is an improved strain of Dreer's or Potato Lima and is superior to that old variety in every way. **Golden Cluster Wax** has large, deep yellow pods that are entirely stringless and of the highest quality as a snap bean. It is wonderfully prolific. **Scotia** is a green podded snap bean of very superior quality and remarkably productive. **Kentucky Wonder** is similar to **Scotia**, but is earlier and not of quite as good quality. The pods are very long, deep green and of fine quality when young. **Golden Carmine Podded Horticultural** is a bean that can be used either as a "snap bean" or shelled green like limas. It is by far the best variety of this class. It has large, yellow, waxy pods that are of excellent quality.

Lima and Other Pole Beans

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Leviathan Lima. The best and earliest large pole Lima.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 85
King of the Garden Lima. Very large pods and beans.....	10	15	25	1 75
Large White Lima	10	15	25	1 75
Challenger Lima (Improved Dreer's or Potato Lima).....	10	18	30	1 75
Golden Cluster Wax.....	10	22	40	—
Golden Carmine-Podded Horticultural.....	10	20	40	2 25
Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural.....	10	18	30	—
Scarlet Runner. Ornamental vine, bright red flowers, very handsome.....	10	25	45	—
Kentucky Wonder. Early, green-podded and very prolific.....	10	18	30	1 75
SCOTIA. The most delicious snap bean. (See page 7).....	10	22	40	2 25
Lazy Wife. Very productive of large, flat, green pods; entirely stringless and of fine quality	10	18	30	1 75

Four quarts of any variety will be supplied at half the peck price

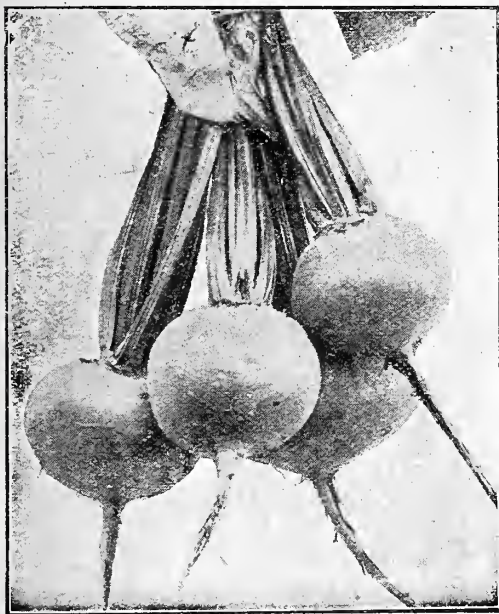
Ruebe (Gr.)

BEETS

Barbabetola (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown early in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in the fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

Harris' Selected Strain

There is no earlier or better table beet than a first-class strain of Crosby's Egyptian. We have been raising seed of this beet for a number of years, and by taking great pains in selecting the roots used for seed production we have produced a strain that will satisfy the most critical gardener. The beets are globe-shaped, as shown in the photograph reproduced here, and are very smooth, with small tops and small tap roots, and they are dark red all through.

There are some varieties claimed to be earlier than the Crosby's Egyptian, but after trying them all we have failed to find one a day earlier than our strain of this variety, and most of them are later or inferior in shape and quality. We offer seeds of our own growing from the most carefully selected roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety we offer some first-class seed, not of our own growing, but grown by a reliable grower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. The beets are smooth and handsome and are now being largely used for canning as well as for the market. It retains its good quality even after it gets large, and is an excellent variety on this account for fall use as well as for spring. We have a very fine strain of this beet, being of uniform globe-shape, small tops and very dark red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Crimson Globe. The beets are round or globe-shaped, and of a bright red, not as dark color as **Detroit Dark Red**. The quality is fine and the beets remain in good condition for the table until they are fully grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Eclipse. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the best quality. Not of as dark color as Crosby's Egyptian or **Detroit Dark Red**. We offer a superior strain of seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Edmunds' Blood Turnip. The beets grow large, yet remain tender and of good quality for a long time. Larger and a little later than **Eclipse**. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red, and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY BASSANO. Large, very early and of excellent quality; rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SWISS CHARD, or SEA KALE BEET

Beisskohl (Gr.)

Bieta (It.)

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat, and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

LUCULLUS. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

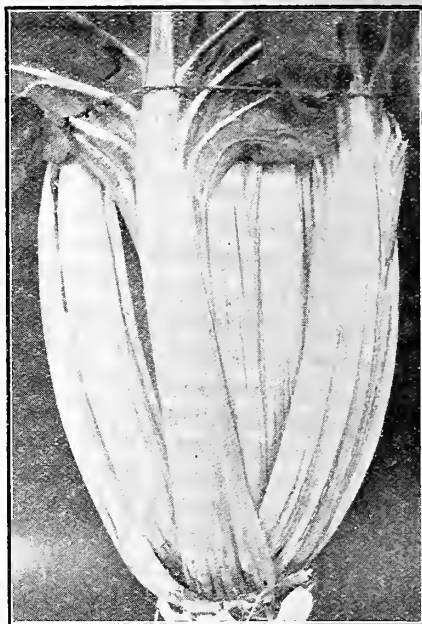
SILVER LEAF. Large smooth leaves with silvery white stems which are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them.

CULTURE. Any soil that will raise good crops of corn or potatoes will do for mangels. Sow in May, in rows 2 feet apart. Seed may be sown with a grain drill, but a hand drill is better. It requires about 8 or 10 pounds of seed per acre. Plants should be thinned out to 1 foot apart when a few inches high. Mangels are also easily transplanted and may be sown thickly and the plants set out a foot apart in the rows. In this way you get a perfectly even stand of plants.



Swiss Chard—Silver Leaf

Danish Yellow Giant Mangel

Yields larger crops than any other variety

The roots grow to a very large size, of a deep yellow color, and are smooth and handsome, having small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above ground, so they can be harvested with very little trouble.

Although these mangels are not quite as rich in sugar as some of the smaller beets, yet they yield so much more that they produce more actual dry matter per acre than other kinds.

When different varieties of mangels are planted together the contrast between this new variety and other kinds is very marked, the Danish Yellow Giant being far ahead in size and vigor of growth and yields 100 bushels more per acre than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

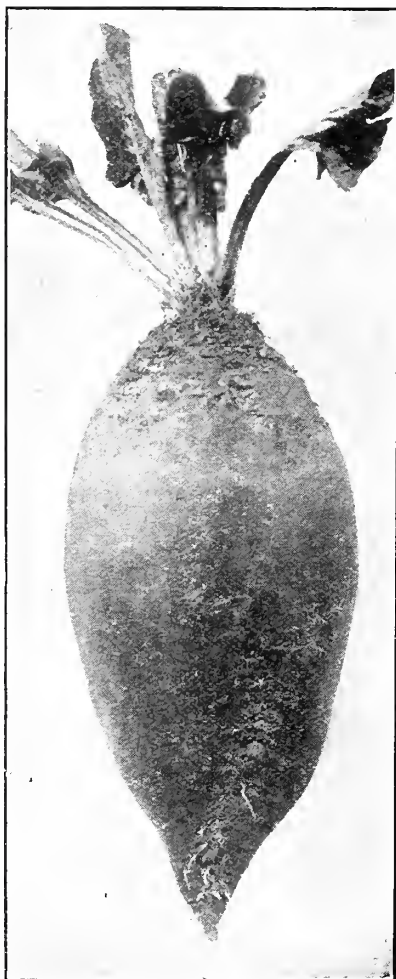
Crimson King. This is a greatly improved type of Red Mangel. The roots grow much larger around than the old Mammoth Long Red and are of higher feeding value, being unusually sweet, and yields more. This variety produces immense crops and keeps perfectly all winter. Undoubtedly the best Red Mangel now grown. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

GIANT YELLOW ECKENDORF. This new mangel makes immense roots nearly the same size from top to bottom, having very blunt ends and small tap root. The mangels grow two-thirds above ground and are very easily pulled. They often weigh 20 lbs. or more and produce immense yield of roots of high quality. This variety is especially adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

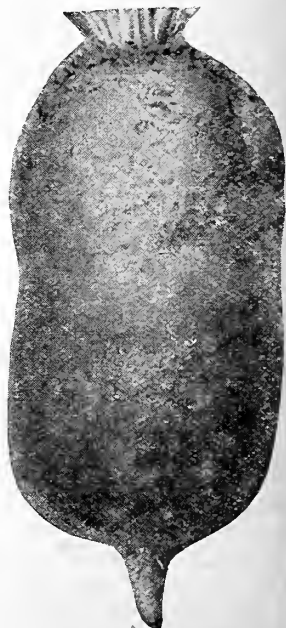
NEW "HALF-SUGAR" MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. The giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more, 22c per lb.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE. The roots are in shape intermediate between the Glohe and Long Mangels. The color is deep orange yellow and the quality is first-class. In yield this variety is not quite equal to Danish Yellow Giant, which is much the same in shape and color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more at 22c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots about the same shape as the Intermediate, but the flesh is yellow all the way through. In all other respects it resembles the Giant Yellow Intermediate very closely. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow very uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.



Danish Yellow Giant Mangel



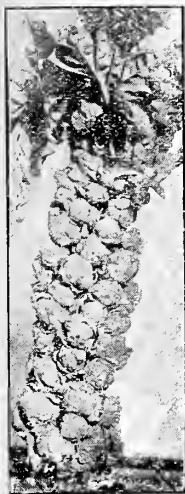
Giant Yellow Eckendorf

MANGELS—Continued

MAMMOTH LONG RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. We have an unusually fine strain of seed of this variety. The mangels grow larger around than the older "Long Red," and are smoother and better in every way. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more at 20c per lb.

HARRIS' YELLOW GLOBE. Roots perfectly round, smooth and with very small tops. Easily harvested and yields large crops. Will keep better than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET. A very fine strain of sugar beet for stock. The roots grow to a large size and partly above ground, and are rich, sweet and of high feeding value. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.



Danish Improved
Brussels Sprouts

Rosenkohl (Gr.)**Brussels Sprouts** *Cavoli di Bruxelles (It.)*

One ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are very delicate and fine flavored.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF. A popular variety on Long Island where this vegetable is grown on a large scale for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

HERCULES. The plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and the stems are well covered with large, solid "sprouts." One of the best varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. The plant grows medium tall and the stems are often completely covered with the sprouts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

PLANTS. We can furnish Brussels sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

Kraut (Gr.)**CABBAGE***Cavola cappuccio (It.)*

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames. It requires about 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground.

The Best Cabbage Seed. We have raised cabbage seed for 30 years. Being situated in one of the best cabbage growing regions in the country, we have long made a specialty of raising cabbage seed, and have been able, by selecting the very best heads for seed, to breed up some very fine strains of cabbage that will satisfy the requirements of the most critical grower. You can buy cheaper seed, but you can't get any better seed than Harris' cabbage seed at any price.

METHODS OF CULTURE. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seeds should be sown in hotbeds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Burpee's All Head and Early Spring may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. This will give cabbage ready for use in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in this latitude about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 15 to 20, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing Enkhuizen Glory, Harris' Summer Ball Head and Burpee's All Head are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage. Among the earliest kinds the different strains of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures two weeks later. Of the early flat-head kinds, Enkhuizen Glory and Copenhagen Market are the earliest, while Burpee's All Head Early is a little later and is most often used for planting late for a fall crop. The new Stanley is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE

This remarkable early cabbage is increasing in favor among gardeners every year. Since we first sold the seed in 1908 we have received a great many words of praise for it and not one word against it.

This cabbage is as early as Charleston Wakefield and grows twice the size. The heads are as round as a ball, very solid and heavy, often weighing 10 pounds or more. It has few outside leaves and will bear close planting.

Early Wakefield will come into market a week or two ahead of the Glory, but the Glory will be ready when the Wakefield is half gone, and will sell for twice as much per head. It is as early as Eureka or Maule's First Early and very much larger.

FOR LATE CROP. This is not only a great cabbage for early market, but it is also a most profitable variety to raise for fall use. If the plants are set out in this locality (Western New York) the middle of July the cabbage will mature ready for market in October and immense crops can be raised. On good soil every plant will produce a large, solid head weighing 8 to 10 pounds, or over 20 tons per acre. The heads are about the same shape as Danish Ball Head and nearly as hard, although they will not keep as well when stored over winter.

We have an exceptionally fine strain of this cabbage that produces heads of uniform type, large size and very solid, and every plant will make a good head. (For prices see next page.)



Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage (Photograph)

Mr. Arthur G. Ellis, Clinton, N. Y., writes January 26, 1915:

"Be sure to send me the same strain of Enkhuizen Glory cabbage that you did last year. I had them all stopped on early cabbage around here last year. I weighed several that went thirteen to fifteen pounds each."

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

This new cabbage from Denmark has proved to be a superior early variety.

The heads are nearly round or slightly flattened, very hard and heavy. The growth is compact, there being few outside leaves so the plants may be set close together.

In our trial grounds the Copenhagen Market headed a week earlier than Enkhuizen Glory, and almost as soon as Jersey Wakefield and fully as early as Charleston Wakefield.

The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—every plant under normal condition will produce a good, solid head, and every head as like another as two peas in a pod. The heads mature all at the same time so the crops can be cleaned up within a short time after the first heads mature.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Harris' Summer Ballhead Cabbage

This new cabbage we are sure will prove a rival to both Copenhagen Market and Enkhuizen Glory.

It is larger than Copenhagen and a few days later. The heads are nearly as large as Glory, more compact, heavier and more uniform, and mature fully as early.

The heads are almost perfectly round, very solid and heavy. The plant is compact with short stem and very few outside leaves, so will stand close planting. Practically every plant will produce a good, solid head.

This cabbage has proved valuable for early market to follow Jersey Wakefield and also for fall use if the plants are set out after the first of July. Set out at this time immense yields of large, solid heads can be obtained.

We wish all our customers who are interested in cabbage to try this variety this season. We know when they have seen it growing they will want more. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Cabbage—Early Varieties

Packets of any of the following varieties 5c, except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
STANLEY (New). The best for the home garden. See page 8.....	Packet 10c		
COPENHAGEN MARKET. New and very fine. See description above.....	Packet 10c		
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Special selected strain, heads of good size, very uniform and compact. Our strain of this variety is far superior to that usually sold.....	25	75	2 75
Charleston Wakefield. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the above and a little later.	25	75	2 75
We have a fine strain of this variety. Every plant makes a good large head.....	18	50	1 75
ENKHUIZEN GLORY. New, very early, large round heads.....			
BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid heads, and of very compact growth. One of the best for summer use or for planting late for main crop. We offer seed of the very finest strain which produces even crops of large solid heads.....	20	55	2 00
Henderson's Early Summer. Medium early, flat heads.....	25	80	2 75
Early Spring. Early and very fine; flat heads, solid and compact.....	25	80	2 75

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS. We can furnish very fine transplanted cabbage plants ready April 15 to May 15. See Plant Department.

To Protect Cabbage from Root Maggots. The maggots which often destroy early cabbage and cauliflower can be prevented by putting tarred paper collars or pads around the stems when setting out the plants. The maggots come from eggs which are deposited on the stems by a small fly. The tarred paper keeps them off. Get a few and try them. 50 pads 15c; 100, 25c; 1000, \$1.50. (Weight 1 lb. per 100.)

Late or Main-Crop Varieties of Cabbage

Danish Ball Head is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops. Harris' Short Stem is a large, late, flat cabbage with very solid, heavy heads of fine quality.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Burpee's All Head Early is the most popular variety. It has been found very profitable in this locality. Enkhuizen Glory is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1 on good land. Red Cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new "Red Danish Stonehead" is an excellent variety. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the fall and winter.



Field of Our Danish Ball Head Cabbage (Photograph)

We are especially proud of the three strains of Danish Ball Head cabbage we offer. The above photograph shows a field of the Short Stemmed strain which is the heaviest yielder, often producing as high as 25 tons per acre.

HARRIS' SPECIAL STRAINS OF DANISH CABBAGE

All large cabbage growers appreciate the importance of getting the very best strains of Danish cabbage. Carefully grown seed of the right strain will often produce a crop that yields a large profit, while seed of an inferior strain produces a crop on which there is an actual loss. The best Danish cabbage seed is grown in Denmark, where this cabbage originated, and we have arranged for some years with a very careful grower there to raise cabbage seed for us from the very finest heads only, and can now offer seed of the 1915 crop that will produce heads of uniform shape and of the very best type.

Mr. Lewis A. Sellen, Genoa, N. Y., writes January 26, 1915:

"I have had your Danish cabbage seed for four years and it has always proved excellent Danish cabbage. Several have lost entire crops by poor seed around here this year."

Mr. Chas. N. Wise, Belfast, O., writes April 20, 1915:

"That Short Stemmed Danish Ball Head is by far the best cabbage I ever raised, and I have raised lots of cabbage."

"Short Stemmed" Strain. The heads as shown in the picture from a photograph are larger around and a little flatter than the "Solid Emperor," and grow on shorter stems. The heads are large, solid and heavy, and yield very heavy crops, often exceeding 20 tons per acre. For cabbage that is to be shipped in the fall this is the most profitable strain to raise. Even when the crop is to be stored some growers prefer this strain on account of the larger yield obtained from it. Practically every plant produces a fine, large firm head on good land.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.15.

New "Intermediate" Danish. This new strain is half way between the tall stemmed "Solid Emperor" and the Short Stemmed strain. The heads are deeper than the Short Stemmed and of darker green color, while the stems are shorter than the "Solid Emperor," and the heads larger and therefore yield more than that variety. We are sure this new strain will please many growers who want a heavier yielder than the old Solid Emperor type and want a harder and greener cabbage than the Short Stemmed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

"Solid Emperor" Strain. This is the original type of Danish cabbage as first introduced in this country. The heads are perfectly round, very hard and heavy, and of a deep green color. This is the best cabbage for storage, as it keeps well and comes out with a nice green color. While it does not yield quite as many tons per acre as the Short Stemmed strain the heads are harder and keep better and many growers prefer this strain on that account. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Mr. Bernard Dewandel, Lyons, N. Y., writes:

"The Danish cabbage seed you sent me for this spring's sowing was extra fine. One farmer who got some of the seed said he looked over his whole field and could not find a single flat head in it, something he never had happen until he sowed Harris' pure Danish."

Mr. D. C. Seager, Rockford, Ill., writes:

"I have tried cabbage seed from all the leading seedsmen of the country, and yours is the best of all."

Volga. The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and almost as hard and solid as Danish Ball Head, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each. On account of its rapid growth this cabbage can be set out in this latitude as late as July 20th, and still produce large, solid heads for winter use. (See price next page.)



Danish Ball Head, Short Stemmed

Harris' Short Stem. A very fine, large, late cabbage for fall and winter use. The heads are very deep for a flat cabbage, and are hard and compact and keep remarkably well. The quality of the cabbage is exceptionally fine, the heads being of fine grain, tender and without a hard core in the center. For home use there is no large cabbage equal to this, and for market where a large head is required, we know of nothing better. We have raised the seed of this cabbage over 30 years and have a very fine, pure strain of it. (See price below.)

RED CABBAGE, Holland Export. It has been difficult to get a strain of Red cabbage that would head evenly. In this

respect the Holland Export is a great improvement over older kinds. The heads are nearly round, very hard, of good size, and mature about the same time as Danish Ball Head. At least 95 per cent of the heads are firm and solid. (See price list below.)

Red Danish Stonehead. This new Red cabbage from Denmark is much like a red Danish Ball Head. The seed was grown by the same grower who raises our Danish Ball Head cabbage seed and is of the same uniform type. The heads are of medium size (5 to 6 pounds) almost perfectly round, deep red all through and very firm and solid. (See price list below.)

Cabbage—Main-Crop Varieties

Packets of any of the following kinds 5c. except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Harris' Summer Ballhead (New). Medium early, fine. See page 18.....	Packet 10c	\$0 35	\$1 00
Volga. See description above.....		25	65
Harris' Short Stem. Large heads of finest quality. See description above.....	Packet 10c	30	—
Succession. One of the best medium early kinds. Large flat heads.....		20	60
All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use.....		25	70
Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact.....		20	60
Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. A first-class, large, late cabbage.....		20	55
Fottler's Drumhead. Heads large and flat.....		20	55
Winningstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads.....		20	55
Mammoth Rock Red. The largest red variety, heads of good size, deep red and very solid..		20	60
Holland Export. A very fine, new, red cabbage. See description above.....		25	60
Red Danish Stonehead. A fine, new, red cabbage. See description above.....	Packet 10c	30	90
SAVOY CABBAGE, The Herald. A very fine new Savoy; superior to the older kinds. See page 8	Packet 10c	30	85
Savoy Cabbage, Perfection Drumhead. Large, moderately firm heads of high quality.....		20	60
CHINESE or "CELERY CABBAGE." See page 8.....		20	50

Blumenkohl (Gr.)

CAULIFLOWER

Cavolfiore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 to 2000 plants if sown in open ground, or about 3000 in frames.

Early cauliflower is difficult to raise and is not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The seed should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. Care must be taken that the plants do not become checked in growth, as that will cause them to head prematurely.

There is nothing so essential to success in raising cauliflower as good seed. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times as much as cheap and carelessly grown seed. We

get the best results from using Snowball and Danish Giant for main late crops as well as for early use. The seed we offer is grown with the greatest care, and 99 per cent of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

Danish Perfection. A fine new strain of Snowball Cauliflower maturing a week or ten days later and having more leaves which protect the heads from the sun. The heads are very firm, solid and snow-white and practically every plant will make a good head under favorable condition.
Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Snowball. "Perfected" strain. Although an early variety, the Snowball is used almost exclusively for late or main crop, as well as for forcing and summer use. There is no finer cauliflower than a first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them. There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. (250 seeds) 10c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.70; ¼ lb. \$6.00.

Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

We can furnish cabbage and cauliflower plants of the most prominent varieties in this list at lowest prices. Plants ready from the middle of April to middle of July.
(See Price List at back of this catalogue.)



Danish Perfection Cauliflower—A Fine New Variety

CAULIFLOWER—Continued

- Danish Giant or "Dry-Weather."** This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for high ground, as it is more vigorous than the Early Snowball, and stands dry weather better.
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.
- ERFURT EARLY DWARF.** Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.60.
- LARGE ALGIERS.** Heads of the largest size, white, but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header.
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.
- WALCHEREN.** Large, late and very hardy. Will stand considerable frost. Pkt 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Carotten (Gr.)**CARROTS****Carota (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row. It requires 4 to 6 lbs. of seed to sow an acre, depending upon the distance between the rows.

Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings often produce nice carrots for bunching in the fall.

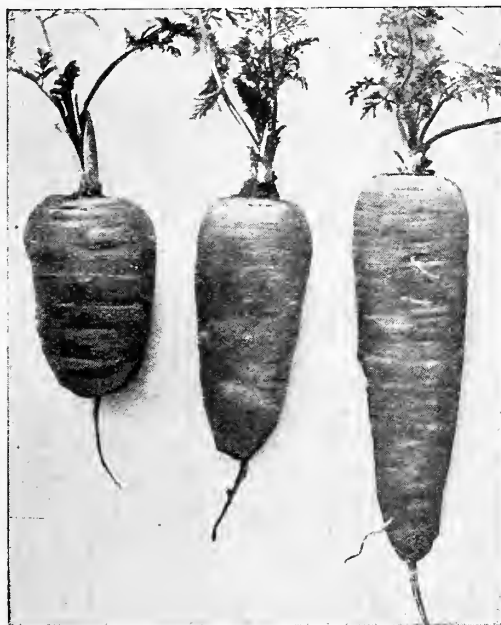
CARROTS FOR FEEDING. Carrots are of a very high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields very nearly as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, are white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Harris' Perfected Half Long. This is a very fine strain which produces carrots of uniform shape, smooth skin, without wrinkles or small roots and of deep orange color. The shape of the root, as shown in the photograph reproduced here, is that most desirable for market, being nearly the same size the whole length. The quality is very fine for table use, the roots being without cores, fine grained and sweet. The roots grow about six inches long, and are so smooth and handsome that they always bring the highest price on the market. There is no finer strain of carrot than this. If the seed is not sown too thick the carrots need not be thinned out, but can be left as they come up, and they will crowd out each side of the row and produce enormous yields on loose, rich soil. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Chantenay. This popular carrot is much like Harris' Half Long and is used for the same purposes. We have some very fine seed that will be found equal to any obtainable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Harris' Half Long and are about two inches longer (eight inches in length), but not quite so smooth and handsome. They are of fine grain and of excellent quality, and yield very large crops. This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. or more at 85c per lb.

LONG ORANGE. We have a fine strain of this variety; roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

**Oxheart****Harris' Half Long**
(From a Photograph)**Danvers**

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for the market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. Our seed is of the finest strain for hothouse forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other carrot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Sellerie (Gr.)**CELERY****Sedano (It.)**

One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants.

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. In the North the seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

The plants should be transplanted in July in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Any good, rich, moist soil will raise celery.

We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. See prices on next page.

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is the best variety, excepting for home use **Golden Rose** is of slightly better quality, and keeps longer, but has a red tinge which might not be liked by some people. Both have a fine nutty flavor, and are easily blanched. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well.

For keeping in the winter **Kalamazoo** is good. **Columbia**

blanches quicker and can be used earlier in the winter and is of fine quality, but does not keep quite as long. The new **Winter Reliance** blanches easily and is valuable for early winter use to follow closely after the Self-Blanching. **Giant Pascal** is also good, and has very broad thick stalks, and keeps well. **New Rose** is excellent for home use, and where a celery of fine quality is appreciated. The stalks are of large size, tinged with red, and very crisp, and of fine flavor.

PRICE LIST OF CELERY

CELERY		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING, or Paris Golden. The most popular celery for fall and early winter use. Finest French seed.....		\$0 15	\$1 75	\$5 75	—
Golden Self-Blanching. Seed grown in California from best French seed. Such seed has usually proved nearly if not quite equal to the French.....		10	75	2 75	—
GOLDEN ROSE, or Rose Ribbed Paris Golden. Like Golden Self-Blanching except that the stalks are tinged with red and are of superior flavor and keep better and are very handsome on the table.....		10	1 00	—	—
COLUMBIA. Resembles Golden Self-Blanching, but keeps better and requires more time to blanch.....		10	45	1 50	\$5 50
French's Success. The best keeper. Crop of seed failed.....		—	—	—	—
Kalamazoo. Stalks of medium height; thick, solid and crisp. Keeps well and blanches easily.....		05	20	65	2 50
WINTER RELIANCE. Stalks of medium height; thick, crisp and of good quality. An excellent variety for winter use.....		10	40	1 20	4 50
White Plume. Blanches very easily.....		05	25	75	2 75
GIANT PASCAL. Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter market.....		05	18	50	1 90
New Rose. A red celery of the finest quality, and therefore superior to other winter varieties for home use. The stalks are solid, crisp and of nutty flavor.....		05	20	65	2 50
Golden Heart (Dwarf). A good kind for winter use. Popular in market.....		05	20	55	2 00
Boston Market. Large branching stalks.....		05	20	55	2 00
CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. The bulbous roots are used instead of the stalks. Large Smooth Prague, the best variety.....		05	18	50	1 75

Celery Plants. We raise large quantities of celery plants, and can furnish strong, stocky plants for less money than it costs to raise them on a small scale. Plants will be ready from June 1st to August 1st. Orders booked at any time, and plants sent when ready.

PRICE OF CELERY PLANTS. Early Transplanted plants ready June 1st. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 65c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

FIELD GROWN. Strong, stocky plants of all varieties listed in this catalogue, ready last of June. 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000.

Write for prices on larger lots.

Plants by Mail. If plants are sent by mail (parcel post) postage must be added. 100 plants weigh about 3 pounds. See rates, page 5.

Welschkorn (Gr.)

SWEET CORN

Mais (It.)

One quart will plant 400 hills; 8 to 10 qts. will plant an acre.

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Our eastern grown Sweet Corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedsmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. Our seed is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is marked on each package, so you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

Notes on Varieties. Among the earliest varieties of corn we have tried are **Early Dawn** and **Mayflower**, but the ears are quite small, about 5 inches long. **Mammoth White Cory**, as we now raise it, is just as early and has larger ears. **Pocahontas** is but three or four days later, and has much larger ears and is of much finer quality. **Harris' Extra Early** is very early, has large ears and is of fine quality. **Golden Bantam** is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. The new "Buttercup" is, in our opinion, of better quality than **Golden Bantam**, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. **Kendel's Early Giant** matures very early and has large ears and is very prolific. It is not of the highest quality and is better for market than home use. **Mimms' Hybrid** has large ears and matures medium early and is of high quality. **Metropolitan** has large ears, and is medium early and of fine quality. It is valuable as a second early kind, to follow the small varieties that mature first.

Of the later kinds **Hickox Improved** matures earlier than **Evergreen**, and has large ears of fine quality. **Black Mexican** is quite early and of very fine quality, surpassing other kinds in sweetness and flavor, but the corn gets black when it is just ready to eat, and therefore does not look very well on the table. The two latest varieties are **Country Gentleman**, with small ears, having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality, and **Egyptian** or **Washington Market**, with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. **Burpee's White Evergreen** is a fine strain of the old **Stowell's Evergreen**, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

For Home Use. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season: **Mayflower**, **Pocahontas**, **Mimms' Hybrid**, **Buttercup** and **Country Gentleman** or **Egyptian**.

SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES

(See also page 9.)

Mimms' Hybrid. This corn matures after the earliest kinds are gone, and has very large ears, snow-white kernels and is of the highest quality. We highly recommend this corn to all who want a medium-early kind for either home use or market.

See price list next page.

Golden Bantam. This corn is medium-early and has small ears, but the quality is superb. The corn is yellow even when quite young. The corn is tender, sweet and delicious. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety.

See price list next page.

Black Mexican. This is considered by some people the most delicious sweet corn grown. If picked before the kernels turn black it is certainly of superb quality; being very tender and of the best flavor. The ears are of medium size, eight-rowed and mature medium early.

See price list next page.

Country Gentleman. The principal advantage of this variety is that it matures late and is of fine quality; far superior to **Evergreen** which is usually raised for the late crop. The ears are about medium size and the kernels are not in regular rows, but are deep and very tender and of fine flavor. It is one of the best late varieties.

See price list next page.

Price List of Sweet Corn

Four quarts will be sent at half the price of a peck.

	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Mayflower. Very early and fine flavor. See page 9.....	\$0 06	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 60
EARLY DAWN. A new extra early corn. Has small ears but matures before other kinds and is valuable on this account.....	06	10	18	30	1 40
POCAHONTAS. Very early, large ears. Decidedly the best early corn for home use or market.....	08	12	20	35	1 65
New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas. A new strain which is four or five days earlier than the old strain. See page 9.....	10	18	30	50	—
HARRIS' EXTRA EARLY. One of the very best extra early varieties. Large ears and pure white kernels of fine quality.....	08	12	20	35	1 65
Early Cory. Very early and hardy—red cob.....	06	10	15	25	1 25
MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. Larger than Red Cory, and has pure white corn and is fully as early. Our strain of this variety is very fine, being much earlier than any other strain we have tried.....	06	10	15	25	1 30
Golden Bantam. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn.....	06	10	15	25	1 60
BUTTERCUP. The best flavored and sweetest corn we have ever eaten. See page 10.....	08	12	20	35	1 75
MIMMS' HYBRID. A very fine medium early corn. See description above..	06	12	20	35	1 65
Kendel's Early Giant. Large ears and matures early, following closely after the extra early kinds. Very profitable for market. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 14 rows.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
METROPOLITAN. One of the best medium early kinds. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of snow white kernels of fine quality.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
Crosby's Early. A fine early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of best quality.....	06	10	15	25	1 25
Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Medium to late, large ears and the quality is of the very best.....	06	10	15	25	1 25
HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen, and of finer quality....	06	10	15	25	1 25
Black Mexican. No corn, except "Buttercup," is quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early, kernels black when ripe.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late, very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. We have a fine strain of this corn....Bu. \$3.50	05	08	12	20	1 00
BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with large, snow white kernels and larger and handsomer ears. This is the best strain of Evergreen we have seen and our Eastern-grown seed is exceptionally fine.....Bu. \$3.75	05	08	12	20	1 10
EARLY MAMMOTH. Not an early variety but a little earlier than Late Mammoth, which is a very large late kind. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen and the corn is of very superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use.....	06	10	15	25	1 25
Egyptian, or Washington Market. Very large ears, matures late and is of fine quality. Profitable for market and very good for home use to prolong the season.....	06	10	15	25	1 35

Postage must be added to above prices if corn is to be sent by mail or "Parcel Post." A pint weighs 1 lb.; quart 2 lbs.; peck 14 lbs. See postage rates page 5.

POP CORN

Cultivate the same as other corn. In growing it on a large scale we plant it in hills 3 feet apart and 4 plants in a hill. It is a profitable crop. Great care should be taken to dry the ears thoroughly as the corn does not pop well unless well matured and thoroughly dry.

WHITE RICE. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and commands the highest prices. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 65c; pk. \$1.20.

RED BEAUTY. Medium sized ears with small, deep red kernels which look very pretty when popped, the red shell making spots of bright color in contrast to the snow white corn. The stalks produce 3 to 4 ears and the quality of the corn is of the very best. Price same as for White Rice.

BLACK DIAMOND. It is generally considered that this black variety makes pop corn that is more tender and of better quality than other kinds. If well cured the corn will pop perfectly two or three months after it is harvested. Pkt. 6c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

CHICORY

Cichorien-Wurzel (Gr.) *Cichoria selvetica* (It.)

There are two distinct kinds of chicory. The large rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Whitloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WHITLOOF, or "French Endive," Seed sown in May or June produces roots which when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place throw out tender white sprouts which are used as a salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Garten-Kresse (Gr.) CRESS *Agretto* (It.)

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and of a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads. It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in the summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy bank in the spring or summer. Water Cress can also be grown in green-houses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

IMPROVED BROAD-LEAVED WATER CRESS. Larger and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

Feldsalat (Gr.) CORN SALAD *Valeriana* (It.)

Used for "greens" like spinach. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in August or September. If given a little protection it will last a long time in the winter.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Gurken (Gr.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row.

Seed is sown in this latitude (Western New York) the middle of May for slicing and the first to middle of July for pickles.

ABOUT VARIETIES. For both slicing and pickles the different strains of White Spine are the most popular. Of these **Davis' Perfect** is one of the best, the fruit is long and very dark green. **Arlington** is of medium length, straight and smooth, and very early, while **Extra Long White Spine** is longer and a little later and produces a very fine, handsome fruit. **Harris' Perfection** is also a strain of White Spine and has very long, deep green fruit. **Emerald** is smooth, without any spines and very deep green, straight and handsome and a little later than White Spine.

Of the varieties suitable to raise for pickles, **Chicago Pickling** and **Green Prolific** or **Boston Pickling**, are the most prolific, and will produce the greatest number of pickles per acre, but the fruit is rather short and thick and therefore not as desirable as that of **Long Green**, **Perfected Jersey Pickle**, **Arlington White Spine** and **Cumberland**. These all produce long, straight pickles of best quality. The **Cumberland** is covered with very fine spines closely set all over the fruit, which gives it a distinct appearance. The pickles are of fine quality, being very crisp.

Klondike. A strain of White Spine that is remarkable for its dark green color; fine shape and good quality, both for slicing and pickling. The cucumbers are of medium length, very solid and dark green, retaining their color long after pickling. Matures medium early and the vines are very prolific. See price list below.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber

Price List of Cucumbers

Packets 5c, except where noted.

Earliest of All. The best extra early variety, 4 to 5 inches long, of the White Spine type...			
HARRIS' PERFECTION. A very fine new variety. See page 9.....	Packet 10c		
THE MIMMS'. A very fine early variety. The fruit is long, slender, deep green and grows very rapidly. Seed is of our own growing.....	Packet 10c		
DAVIS' PERFECT. A new and improved strain of White spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market.....			
Fordhook Famous. A fine long cucumber of the White Spine class.....			
Early White Spine. A most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, bright green with white spines.....			
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green, one of the best for market and pickles.....			
Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. A very fine strain with fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. The fruit retains its green color even when ripe. A little later than the other two strains of White Spine.....			
Cumberland. Excellent for pickling and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid.....			
EMERALD. Long, straight fruit that is perfectly smooth and very dark green. One of the very best kinds for slicing.....			
Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality.....			
Giant Pera. Very long, straight, handsome fruit, late.....			
Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than any other kind.....			
Chicago Pickling. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles.....			
KLONDIKE. Fine for pickles. See description above.....			
PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers.....			
IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market. Our strain is very much superior to the common Long Green.....			
Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked.....			
Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles.....			
Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles.....			
Early Russian. Very early, short fruit of good quality.....			
West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling.....	Packet 10c		

Cetriolo (It.)

About 3 lbs. of seed per acre.



1. Perfected Jersey Pickle. 2. Long Green. 3. Cumberland. 4. Chicago Pickling.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber

This new strain of White Spine Cucumber has been selected with great care, and the result is that it produces cucumbers of great uniformity, all being nearly exactly alike in shape, color and size. They are very handsome cucumbers, deep green in color, perfectly straight and about 8 to 10 inches long. The vines are very prolific and healthy. Matures medium late.

It is one of the very best varieties for forcing as well as for the open ground. It is excellent for pickles as it produces a great abundance of nice, straight cucumbers of good color. The seed we offer is of a very carefully bred strain of this variety and produces uniform crops of handsome, straight, deep green cucumbers. It is far superior to most of the so-called Davis' Perfect sold.

See price list below.

Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
\$0 12	\$0 25	\$0 90
20	55	2 00
20	55	2 00
12	25	90
12	25	90
10	20	75
10	22	80
12	25	85
12	25	90
12	25	95
12	25	95
15	35	1 25
15	30	1 00
10	20	75
10	20	75
10	20	75
12	25	95
12	25	85
10	20	75
12	25	80
12	25	80
20	60	—

DANDELION*Loewenzahn* (Gr.)*Dente di leone* (It.)

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown early in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVES. The most desirable variety, with large thick leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

ENDIVE*Endivien* (Gr.)*Endivia* (It.)

Endive is used for salad, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until August. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

GREEN CURLED. Very large "heads" of cut and curled leaves which easily blanch to a creamy white in the center. This is the most popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

MOSS CURLED. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanch perfectly white in the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large thick leaves of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

"FRENCH ENDIVE." See Chicory, page 9.

EGG PLANT*Eierpflanze* (Gr.)*Petronciano* (It.)

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes. Care should be taken that the young plants when first set out are not eaten off by potato bugs.

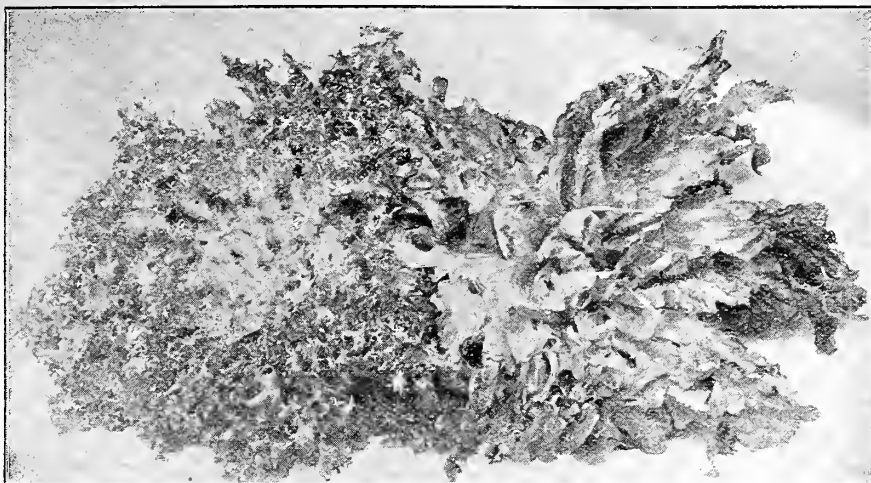


Black Beauty Egg Plant

BLACK BEAUTY. This is a very handsome, early and prolific variety. While the fruit is as large as New York Improved it matures earlier, is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved much larger crops are produced before frost. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being hardier and earlier than the larger kinds it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED (Thornless). This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plants grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.



Endive—Moss Curled

Broad-Leaved Batavian

FENNEL or Fenocchio

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flavoring. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting so the plants stand a foot apart in the rows. Sow the seed in rich moist soil in June. When the plants are half grown draw earth up to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GOURDS

See Flower Seed Department.

Knoblauch (Gr.) **GARLIC***Aglio* (It.)

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; lb. 45c.

HORSE RADISH*Meer Rettig* (Gr.)*Rafano* (It.)

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion 2 inches below the surface.

COMMON VARIETY. 20c per doz; 60c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH. A much superior variety to the common kind. Larger and grows faster. Sets 25c per doz; 90c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

NOTE. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to above prices postage for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per doz., or 5 lbs. per 100.

KALE or Borecole*Blaetterkohl* (Gr.)*Cavolo rapa* (It.)

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

DWARF CURLED GREEN. The best variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED. The most popular variety. The plant grows 3 feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Knollkohl (Gr.)**KOHL RABI****Cavolo raba (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow about 300 feet of row.

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. When used while young the bulb when cooked resembles a fine quality of turnip, but somewhat different in flavor. The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

LARGE GREEN. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of a large apple they are ready to use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Porree (Gr.)**LEEK****Porro (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kopfsalat (Gr.)**LETTUCE****Lattuga (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of row.

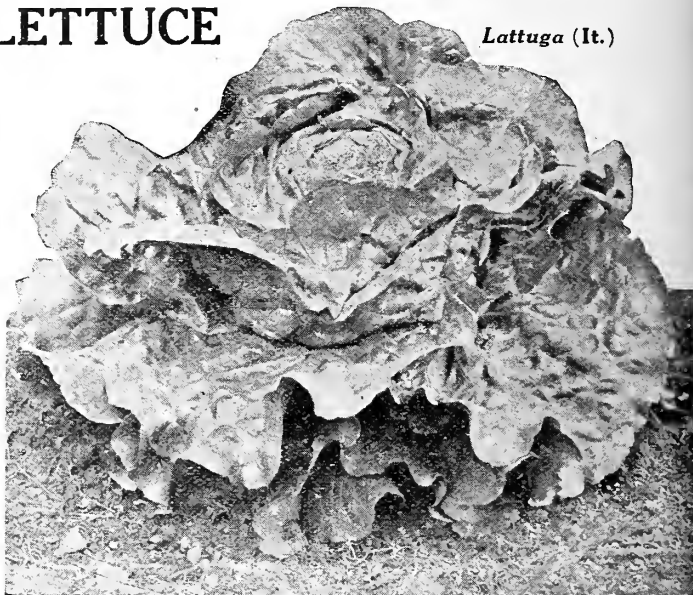
ABOUT VARIETIES. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage, while the other merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. The best loose-leaved or curly varieties are Black Seeded Simpson, Grand Rapids and Tomhannock. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hot-house or hotbed, May King, Boston Market, Big Boston and Golden Queen are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are Wayahead, Holyrood Hot-Weather, Deacon, Iceberg, Salamander and Wonderful. These are also excellent head varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring and in the late summer and fall. For fall use, seed should be sown in this latitude between the first and middle of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

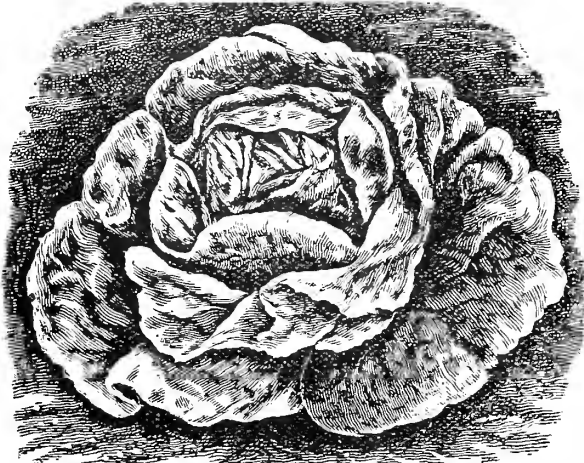
In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over ¼ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or in August. Sow in rows a foot or more apart and thin the plants when small to 8 or 12 inches apart.

Wayahead. A grand new early variety. Forms good large heads earlier than any other kind of equal size we know of. The heads are compact, light green, blanching to white in the center. The leaves are slightly wrinkled or blistered and are of high quality. This is a profitable variety for market and one of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Big Boston



May King Lettuce

May King. A very early head variety. The heads form very quickly, and are firm and of fine quality. The plant is small and practically all heads, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. As the lettuce will produce good solid heads ten days before other kinds in the open ground it is a most valuable kind for either market or the home garden. Also excellent for forcing in greenhouse or hotbeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Big Boston. Forms large compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground in the fall for market. It is the best variety for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon Lettuce. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. It is one of the finest of the large heading varieties. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality, being crisp, tender and fine flavored and without bitterness or coarseness.

It is important that this lettuce should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows and you will have magnificent heads.

This variety has also recently come into favor for raising in greenhouses and frames, as it makes magnificent large heads of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.20.

Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular lettuce which we can recommend to gardeners who want a large heading variety for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg. One of the very best heading varieties. Forms large, compact heads of very fine quality. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white

and remarkably crisp and tender. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Cos, or Romaine Lettuce

TRIANON, Self-folding. This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact, upright growth, and magnificent large heads that blanch perfectly white inside. When well grown on moist land this lettuce is of the finest quality. The mid-rib of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform, and are so compact that they blanch almost perfectly white inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

The heads are very large, compact and of the very finest quality, and they stand longer without running to seed than any other kind we know of. It is especially valuable for summer use as it stands hot and dry weather remarkably well. The heads are deeper green than Salamander and somewhat resemble the Deacon Lettuce, which they also resemble in quality, having the rich buttery flavor so much prized in that variety.

Gardeners who want to raise the finest head lettuce in the open ground should give this new kind a trial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

LETTUCE

Packets of any of the following varieties 5c, except where noted.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennis Ball. An early head lettuce for forcing.....	\$0 12	\$0 35	\$1 10
GRAND RAPIDS. Of upright growth, curly leaves. The most popular curly lettuce for forcing.....	12	30	1 10
GOLDEN QUEEN. Compact heads of an attractive yellow tinge. Popular for forcing and fine for open ground. This is the earliest head lettuce.....	20	—	—
WONDERFUL (New York). The largest head lettuce; heads nearly as large as a small cabbage and very firm; blanches perfectly white in the center.....	15	35	1 20
Hanson. Large compact heads.....	12	30	1 00
Tomhannock. Very large loose heads tinged with brown and curled at the edges.....	12	30	1 10
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curly leaves which are very tender, especially if used while young.....	12	30	1 10
Early Curled Simpson. Like the above, but smaller and earlier.....	12	30	1 10

LEWIS' PERFECTION MUSKMELON

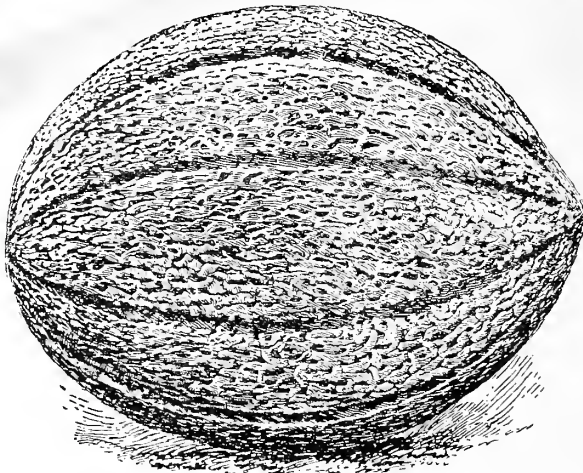
The Lewis' Perfection melons grow very large, often weighing 15 to 20 lbs., and have very thick, deep orange colored flesh of high flavor and very sweet. The melons are dark green, netted and deeply ribbed. They ripen medium early and the vines are quite prolific.

When well grown this is a magnificent melon and well worth the extra care and high culture it should have.

This is an excellent melon for shipping as it will keep in good condition from three to five days after being picked. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

*Melone (Gr.)***MUSKMELONS***Popone (It.)*

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 or 3 lbs. will plant an acre.



Admiral Togo Muskmelon

Paul Rose. Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem in appearance, but has deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about 1½ pounds each and are well netted, very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

THE GRAND. This melon originated on the farm of a large grower of melons for shipping to Chicago and other markets. It is about the shape and style of Osage or Miller's Cream, but is of a light green color, and slightly smaller than that variety. It is a week or ten days earlier than Osage and is in our opinion of superior flavor to that variety. The flesh is deep orange in color, very thick, with small seed cavity. The flavor is delicious.

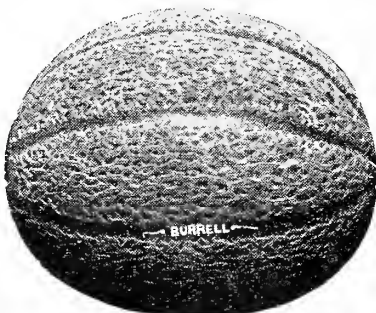
This melon is of a size just suited to the market demands in many cities, and is a very profitable variety to raise where the market requires this style of melon. The vines are healthy and very productive. The melons have a hard, thin rind and will stand up well when shipped long distances.

This melon is well suited for market and shipping, and is also one of the very best for the home garden, where a medium early melon of high quality is desired. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Miller's Cream or Osage. This is an excellent melon for home use and also for market where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. While not a very early kind, yet the fruit will ripen perfectly in this latitude, and the vines are quite prolific. We highly recommend this variety to all who want good sized melons of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Osage. Perfected Strain. This seed was saved from a remarkably fine strain of this variety that has been perfected by selection for many years by a careful melon grower. It produces melons of uniform size and shape and of high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Rocky Ford, Burrell's Thoroughbred or Rust Resistant. This strain of Rocky Ford melon has been produced by great care in the selection of the fruit for seed, the result is that the melons run more even in size and shape, are more closely netted and are of finer flavor than the ordinary strain.



We are now able to offer a special strain of this variety that is rust resistant to a remarkable extent. The vines of this strain remain green and healthy while others in the same field are killed by rust. Those who are troubled with melon vines rusting or dying down should try this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that everyone who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables," tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested. To tell when a melon is ripe, hold the melon off the ground by the stem, if it drops off it is ripe; if not, don't pick it.

BENDER'S SURPRISE. A very fine new variety. See page 7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

Admiral Togo. Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen early, and are produced so profusely that they nearly cover the ground among the vines. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about two pounds each. When a medium sized early melon is wanted we highly recommend the Admiral Togo. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

LEWIS' PERFECTION. A very large yellow flesh muskmelon of high quality. See page 27.

Hoodoo. A new variety especially adapted for shipping. It is a small netted melon, about the size of Rocky Ford, but more round in shape. It has yellow flesh that is firm, very sweet and high flavored. The melons are very firm and stand handling well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.



Rocky Ford. This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons. It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in shape and covered with fine netting. The flesh is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is medium early and prolific. Although the melons are rather small there are so many of them on a vine that they yield as much as larger kinds. We have some pure seed of the genuine Rocky Ford strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Emerald Gem. The earliest and finest flavored muskmelon. There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The flesh is orange or salmon colored, thick, sweet, and of delicious flavor. There is no melon of finer flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied on to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Extra selected seed of our own growing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Long Island Beauty. A large green flesh melon. The fruit is flattened at the ends, ribbed and closely netted and is very handsome. Not quite so sweet, but is more sprightly and agreeable in flavor than most of the yellow flesh varieties. Ripens early and is one of the best large green-flesh melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Irondequoit. Nearly round, flattened at the ends and netted. Flesh orange yellow, thick, sweet and of fine flavor. Quite early and grows to a good size. Very popular in market and fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

HACKENSACK. A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round, ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

NETTED GEM. One of the earliest melons. Fruit of medium size, oval and thickly netted; green flesh, sweet and high flavored. Vines very prolific. A very satisfactory variety for inexperienced growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 95c.

IT IS EASY TO RAISE MELONS

Our pamphlet "Directions for Cultivation" tells how. Free, if you ask for it on your order.

MUSTARD for Salad

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Grows nearly 2 feet high, and has finely curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

WHITE LONDON. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Melone (Gr.)

WATERMELONS

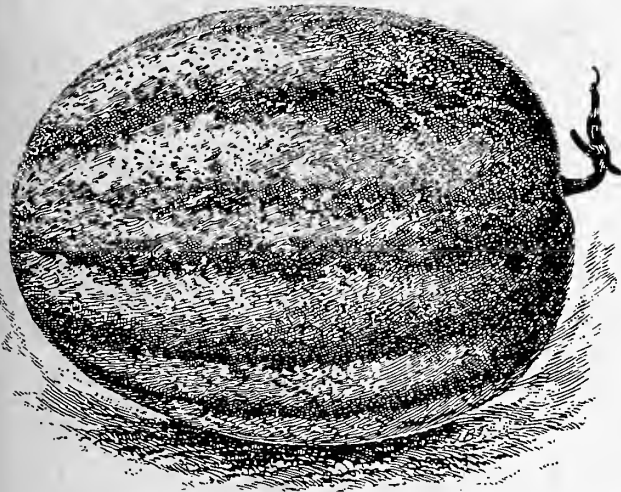
Popone (It)

One ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills; 3 lbs. will plant an acre.

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good watermelons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested.

The best varieties to grow depends upon the length of the season. In the North where the summers are short Harris' Earliest and Cole's Early are the most certain to ripen. Farther south larger and better melons can be raised by using Kleckley Sweet or Ice Cream (Peerless). Both will ripen in southern Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Ohio and southern Michigan.

Harris' Earliest. This melon is very early and is also of fine quality, being sweet and delicious, and it grows to a large size. The melons are oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. The fruit ripens extremely early and is therefore very desirable for planting in the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

Cole's Early. The melons are not quite as large as Harris' Earliest, but the flesh is of deeper red color and very sweet, crisp and solid. The melons ripen very early and the vines produce lots of them. One of the very best watermelons for private gardens in the Northern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the Northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a most superb variety. All who want really delicious, high flavored watermelons should plant the Halbert Honey. Our seed is of the true Halbert strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembles Kleckley Sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the

last two or three years. The seed we offer is Northern grown and of a very fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Kleckley Sweets. This melon has become famous for its high quality. There is nothing finer in the way of watermelons than the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green and with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is always of superb quality. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

KLECKLEY SWEETS (Special Selected Strain). We are able this year to offer a small quantity of seed saved from the very largest and finest melons, which will produce larger and more uniform fruit than the ordinary strain of this variety. If you want this seed please mention "Selected Strain" on the order. Pkt. 8c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS (White Seeded). Early, and of delicious flavor. Fruit oblong and light green. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large, medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CITRON for Preserves. This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. There are two varieties, one with red seed and the other with green. The green seeded variety is called Colorado Preserving, and is superior to the red seeded kind in size and productiveness. We therefore now only offer the green seeded variety. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

OKRA, or Gumbo *Ocra (It.)*

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.

WHITE VELVET. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

PERKINS' LONG POD, Perfected Strain. This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The "Perfected" strain we offer is superior to the ordinary strain of this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

*Zwiebel (Gr.)***ONIONS***Cipollo (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. It requires about 6 lbs. of seed per acre.

Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much evenner and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.

Germination Tests. It is quite important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each package of seed so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he wishes germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier. Sets may be set out in the fall and will produce green onions much earlier than when set out in the spring.

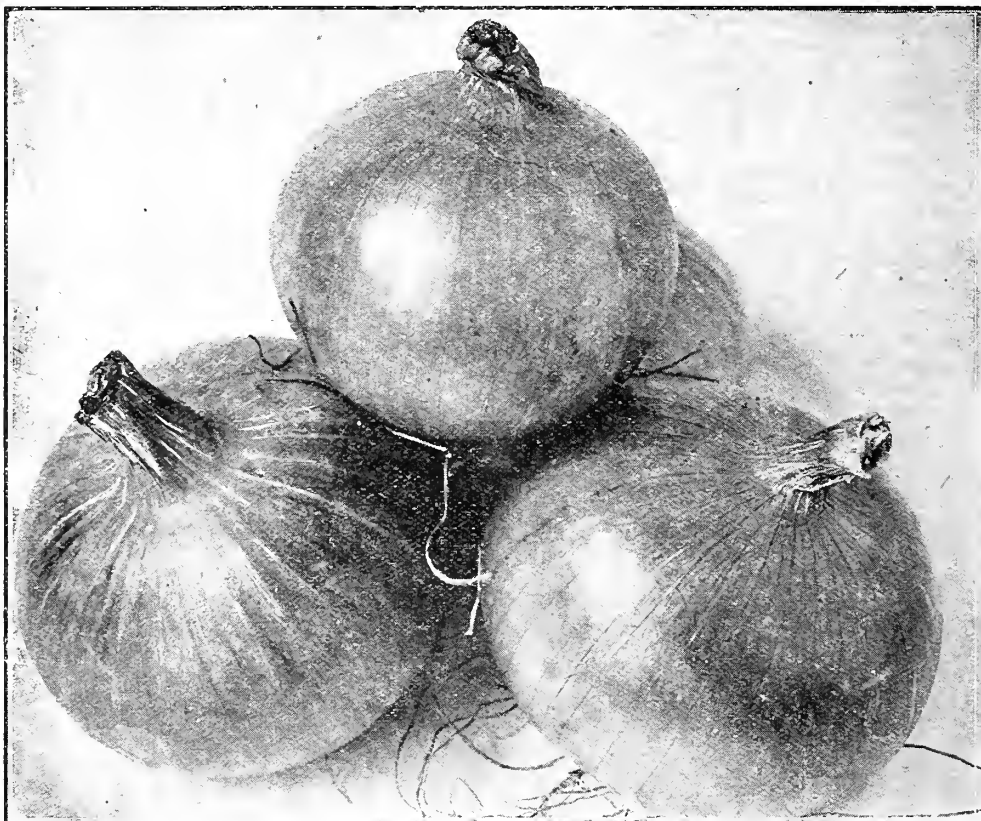
To raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way.

TO RAISE EARLY GREEN ONIONS. Seed sown in July will usually produce fair size onions, that if given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions much earlier than from sets and much less cost. White Portugal is the best variety for this purpose.

Prizetaker. This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 2 to 3 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker

requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Danvers. Our American-grown seed is much superior to imported seed for use in this country. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more at \$2.10 per lb.

EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield large crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.



Yellow Globe Danvers—Harris' Selected Strain

Yellow Globe Danvers, Harris' Selected Strain. The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion, and we have bred up a very fine strain of it, which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.35; 5 lbs. or more at \$2.25 per lb.

Southport Yellow Globe, Harris' Special Selected. A very handsome onion of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. A little later than the Danvers and requires higher culture. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which will produce onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Southport Red Globe. The largest and handsomest red onion: keeps better than any other kind. The onions are of perfect globe shape, deep red, and with small tops. Our strain is very fine, being grown in the East from selected bulbs only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

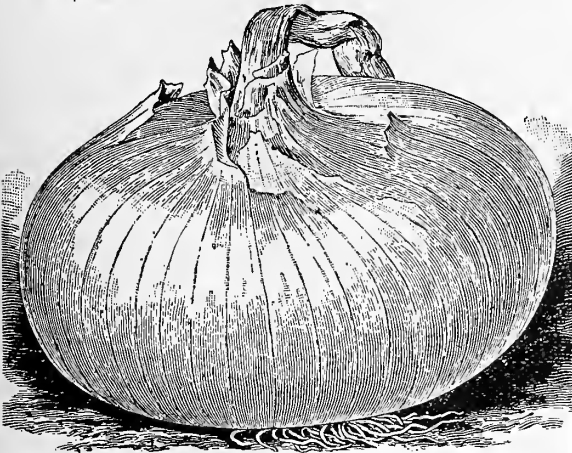
Ohio Yellow Globe. This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened on the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. Especially adapted to muck land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.35; 5 lbs. or more at \$2.25.

Round Yellow Danvers. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. The onion matures a little earlier, which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. Our seed is first-class in every way and will produce nice, even, well matured onions of best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. Our seed is of the true Southport strain, and will be found all that can be desired and much superior to the western-grown seed usually sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

Mammoth Silver King. A very large pure white onion of fine quality, being of very mild, pleasant flavor. It is the largest white onion we know of, sometimes weighing 4 pounds or more. It is a fine variety for the home garden or to raise for market on a small scale, but is not suitable for shipping or storing in winter as it does not keep well.

Gardeners have lately discovered that they can market these large, pure white onions while green in bunches and find it very profitable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.



Mammoth Silver King

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are very firm and ripen up hard and smooth, with very small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Pastinake (Gr.)

Harris' New Model.

By very careful selection of roots for seed purposes we have produced a strain that we think is very much superior to that usually sold. The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

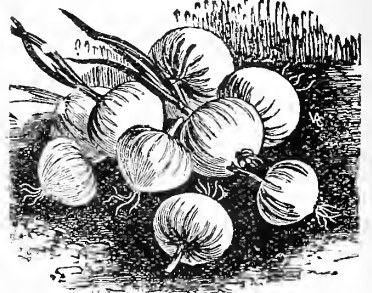
IMPROVED GUERNSEY HALF LONG. The roots are smooth, even in shape, easily dug, and are fine grained, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

EARLY WHITE PEARL. A very early white onion that grows to a good size and is of very mild flavor. The onions are flat, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and pure white. They mature very early and as they attain a fair size they are profitable for early fall market. They do not keep well and should be all marketed before late in the winter. This variety is of mild, delicate flavor, and is a desirable kind for home use as well as market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Red Wethersfield. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. or more at \$2.20 per lb.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. It is the handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of very mild flavor. A most profitable onion to raise for market, as white pickling onions are always in demand and bring high prices. With this variety it is no trouble to get large yields of perfect little white onions of even size that bring the highest prices. The seed can be sown as late as July first and mature a crop before fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.85.



Early Barletta Onion

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion of large size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Danvers and keeps very well. Largely sown for sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

NOTE. This variety may be sown in July or August and left in the ground over winter and will make fine, pure white bunching onions early in the spring at much less cost than sets and just as early.

ONION SETS

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Onion sets are used to produce onions earlier than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe onions can be had in July or August, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

Our Prices are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW SETS. Small and round. Qt. (1 lb.) 20c; pk. (8 lbs.) 90c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.25.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin). Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.25; bu. (32 lbs.), price on application.

RED SETS. Qt. 20c; pk. (8 lbs.) 95c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.50.

EGYPTIAN or PERENNIAL TREE ONION. This is a distinct variety of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring for each set. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets are usually set out in August and September. If set out in the spring the onions are not ready to use until the following spring. Qt. (1 lb.) 20c; pk. (about 7 lbs.) 80c; bu. \$2.75.

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.

PARSNIPS

Pastinaca (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 lbs. per acre.

*Petersilie (Gr.)***PARSLEY***Prezzemolo (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Dwarf Perfection. This is, without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CHAMPION, or TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Makes a strong growth of deep green, finely cut and curled leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. A finely curled parsley. Very dark green. The leaves are not quite so finely cut and curled as above kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

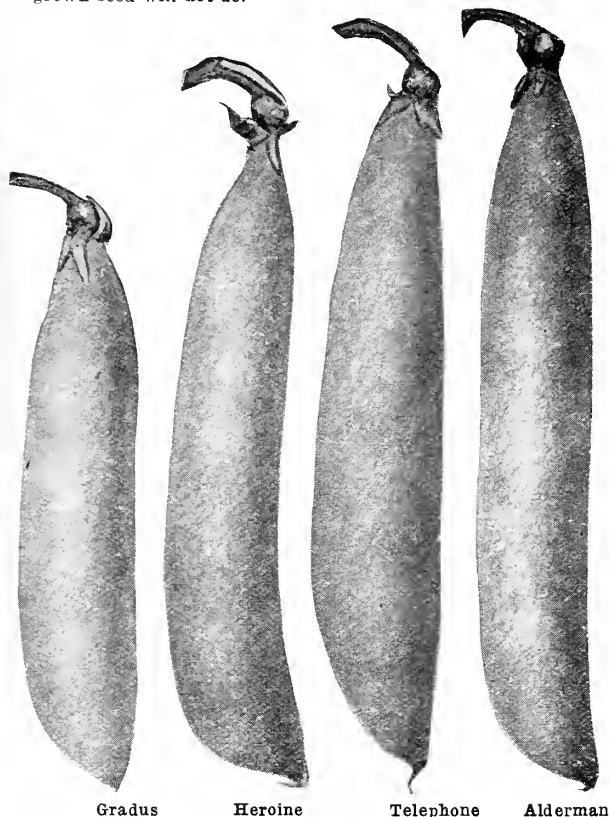
HAMBURG, or Turnip-rooted. The roots are used instead of the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasant flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth, white roots of medium length and large around, and of fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

PEAS

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two to three bushels per acre.

There is a great difference in Seed Peas of the same variety. Some are mixed and produce poor, half-filled pods, while others are pure and bear even crops of large, well-filled pods. The difference is in the way the seed is grown.

Our Seed Peas are all grown in the North, and are of the earliest and hardiest as well as the purest strains. They are far superior to most of the seed peas sold. They will produce an even crop of well-filled pods, which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.



Gradus

Heroine

Telephone

Alderman

A FEW WORDS ABOUT VARIETIES

The small early peas, such as *Alaska* and *First and Best*, are valuable principally because of their earliness and hardiness. They can be sown while some frost is still in the ground, while if the larger and sweeter peas were sown at the same time the seed would rot.

To get peas as early as possible, *Alaska* or *First and Best* should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For family use, however, it is better to wait a little and sow *Surprise*, which is as early as *Alaska*, and of far better quality. To follow these closely *Laxtonian*, *Nott's Excelsior* or *Sutton's Excelsior* and the new *Little Marvel* are best, as they are very early and of fine quality and prolific. A little later than these come *Duke of Albany*, *Telephone* and *Heroine*, and many other fine varieties with large pods and of very fine quality. For very late, *New Queen* is best.

TIME OF MATURITY. In our trial grounds the following named varieties of peas matured ready to use on the dates given. All were planted at the same time—April 15, 1915:

June 19 *Surprise*, *Alaska*, *First and Best*.
 June 23 *Gradus*, *Thomas Laxton*, *Ameer*, *Nott's Excelsior*, *American Wonder*.
 June 24 *Little Marvel*.
 June 26 *Sutton's Excelsior*, *Laxtonian*.
 July 2 *Advancer*.
 July 8 *Duke of Albany*, *Telephone*.
 July 9 *Alderman*, *Long Island Mammoth*.
 July 11 *Horsford's Market Garden*.
 July 12 *Juno*, *Dwarf Champion*, *Carter's Daisy*, *Heroine*.
 July 14 *New Queen*, *White Marrowfat*.

It is easy to pick out varieties which sown at the same time will give a continuous supply of the finest peas for a long time. By sowing some *Heroine* or *Dwarf Champion* two weeks later the season may be prolonged still further.

QUANTITY TO SOW. Very few people sow enough peas. For a family of five or six people the following quantities should be sown to furnish a liberal quantity nearly every day: 1 qt. *Surprise*, for first early; 2 qts. *Laxtonian* or *Nott's Excelsior*, or *Little Marvel*; 1 qt. *Duke of Albany*, *Alderman* or *Telephone*; 1 qt. *Heroine* or *Dwarf Champion*; 1 qt. *Carter's Daisy* (dwarf) or *New Queen*.

PEAS NEED NOT BE BUSHED. While it is easier to pick peas when the vines are given some support, yet it does not increase the yield and it is not at all necessary.

There are excellent varieties covering nearly the whole season which have short stocky vines that practically support themselves. Even the tall kinds can be allowed to go without support and will produce good yields.

SOME PEAS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Laxtonian. This new pea has the largest pods of any early variety we know of. The pods are 4 to 4½ inches long, being as large as *Telephone*, while they mature 10 or 12 days earlier than that variety. The vines are strong and stocky, only about 18 inches tall, and produce heavy crops of large, handsome, dark green pods. This pea is 2 or 3 days later than *Thomas Laxton* and *Gradus*, but has much larger pods than either. Being a dwarf pea, it is well adapted to small gardens. This variety is sold under various other names—"Blue Bantam," "Pioneer," "Peter Pan," etc. The originator called it *Laxtonian* and we see no good reason for changing it. See price list next page.

Little Marvel Pea. This new pea has certainly "made good." The more we see of it the better we like it. In our trial grounds it has proved the most prolific early dwarf pea. While the pods are not as large as *Laxtonian* and *Sutton's Excelsior*, they are of good size, fully as large as *Nott's Excelsior*, and the vines produce much larger crops and they mature fully as early. The peas are deep green and of the very finest quality. The vines grow about 15 inches high and are covered with medium size pods well filled with peas. We highly recommend this pea for the home garden and for market where a very large pod is not required. See price list next page.

Surprise or Eclipse. This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. Matures as early as *Alaska* and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. See price list next page.

Alderman. A very fine pea for main crop. The pods resemble *Telephone*, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved *Telephone*. Four feet tall, medium late. See price list next page.

Prince Edward, or "Prodigious." A new variety with pods even larger than *Alderman*. The pods often grow nearly 6 inches long and are well filled with large peas of the very finest quality. Vines grow 4 feet tall and are fairly prolific. A grand variety for those who want the very largest and best peas that can be grown. Season medium late. See price list next page.

Heroine. This is one of the best late, or main crop peas, either for home use or market. The pods are immense, being 5 to 6 inches long, slightly curved, and the peas are large, deep green, and of delicious sweetness and flavor. The vines grow about 2 to 2½ feet high and produce large crops. See price below.

Sutton's Excelsior. One of the best early dwarf peas we know of. Much like the well-known Nott's Excelsior, but has larger pods, vines grow a little taller and are more prolific, but the peas mature a day or two later. Valuable for either home use or market. The vines need no support. Those who want a dwarf pea that is early and prolific, with large pods and peas of high quality, will do well to use this variety. See price below.

Nott's Excelsior. The earliest dwarf pea. Plant grows only about 18 inches high and needs no support. Pods are of good size and well filled, and the quality of the pea is delicious. One of the best for home use and market. See price below.

New Dwarf Champion. This pea combines the high quality and great production of the old Champion of England with the advantage of having dwarf vines growing only 2 feet high, so they do not need support. The Dwarf Champion is very prolific, has pods of good size and the peas are of the highest quality. Season medium to late, a little earlier than the old Champion. See price below.

Price List of Peas

PEAS—Early Varieties.	½ Pt	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
Little Marvel (vines 20 in. high). New Early dwarf variety.....	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 20	\$2 25
Laxtonian (18 in.). New large podded extra early pea.....	15	25	50	1 65	3 25
Alaska (2 ft.). The earliest. Pods of medium size, well filled.....	10	15	28	85	1 60
Surprise, or Eclipse (20 in.). Earliest sweet wrinkled pea.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
Ameer (2 ft.). Early; large pods. A profitable market variety.....	10	17	30	95	1 75
Thomas Laxton (2 ft.). Very early, large pods and of highest quality.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
First and Best, or Earliest of All (2 ft.). A fine strain of extra early peas..	10	17	30	1 00	1 90
Nott's Excelsior (15 in.). Earliest dwarf pea. See description above.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Sutton's Excelsior (18 in.). Larger than Nott's and almost as early. See description above.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
GRADUS, or "Prosperity" (2 ft.). Early, large pods, finest quality. One of the best early peas for home use or market. The peas are of delicious flavor and sweetness.....	15	25	40	1 25	2 40
McLean's Little Gem (15 in.). An early dwarf pea of high quality, pods of medium size.....	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
Premium Gem (15 in.). A fine strain of Little Gem; early and prolific.....	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
American Wonder (15 in.). Very early, prolific and of the highest quality..	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
Medium and Late Varieties.					
PRINCE EDWARD, or "PRODIGIOUS" (4 ft.). Immense pods, and peas of highest quality.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 15
CARTER'S DAISY, or Dwarf Telephone (18 in.). Pods as large as Telephone, while the vines only grow 18 inches tall and do not need support. Peas large and of the finest quality. A fine late garden pea.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
NEW DWARF CHAMPION (2 ft.). Like Champion of England, but vines do not grow so tall. See description above.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Horsford's Market Garden (2 ft.). Valuable for market or home use. Very productive and of finest quality. Pods of medium size.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 10
DUKE OF ALBANY, or American Champion (3 ft.). Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest quality, medium late.....	12	20	35	95	1 85
ALDERMAN. An improved Telephone. See description on opposite page..	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
HEROINE (2½ ft.). One of the very best late kinds. Very long pods well filled with deliciously sweet, dark green peas.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
Telephone (4 ft.). The standard for quality. Large pods, and quite prolific. Medium late.....	12	20	35	95	1 85
Long Island Mammoth, or Telegraph (4 ft.). Large pods, hardy and prolific. A profitable market pea, but not of the highest quality.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Advancer (2 ft.). A very prolific medium late variety. Keeps bearing for a long time and is of fine quality.....	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
JUNO (2 ft.). Very prolific, large pods. One of the best kinds for main crop.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
NEW QUEEN (3½ ft.). Finest large, very late pea.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
Champion of England (4 ft.). Very prolific and still one of the best late peas.....	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
Improved Stratagem (20 in.). A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late. The pods are very large and the peas of the finest quality. The vines are short, so need no support.....	12	20	25	1 20	2 25
Yorkshire Hero (2 ft.). Bears medium size, well-filled pods, on stocky, vigorous vines.....	10	15	25	80	1 50
Dwarf White Marrowfat (4 ft.). Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrowfat, but otherwise the same.....	08	12	20	70	1 25
Black-Eyed Marrowfat (4½ ft.).....	10	15	25	75	1 40
Mammoth Melting Sugar (4 ft.). Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class; vines grow tall and are very prolific.....	12	22	40	1 50	—

For prices in larger quantities see our Market Gardener's Wholesale Price List. Mailed on application.

Peas by Parcel Post. Postage must be added to above prices sufficient to cover the charge for mailing the following weights:

1 pint weighs.....1 lb.
1 quart weighs.....2 lbs.

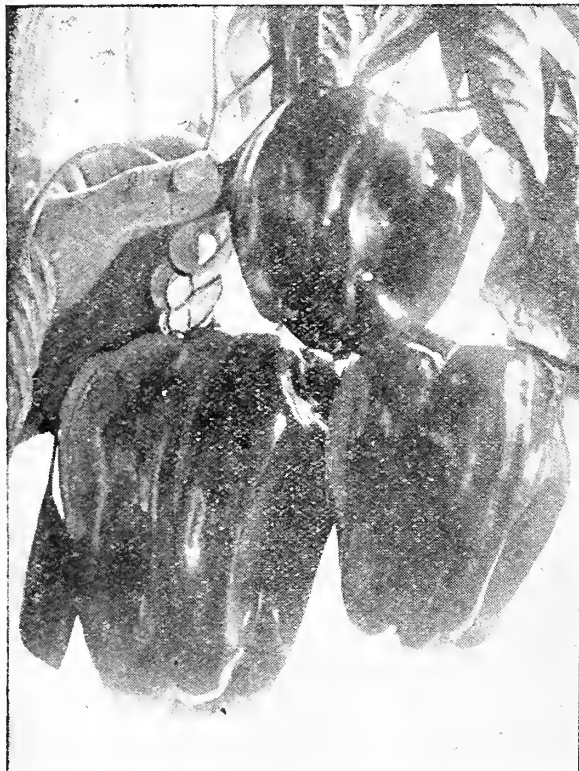
4 quarts weigh.....8 lbs.
1 peck weighs.....15 lbs.

*Pfeffer (Gr.)***PEPPERS***Peperone (It.)*

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants. Seed should be sown early in the hotbed or greenhouse.

Harris' Earliest Sweet Pepper. New. See description page 10. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c.

GIANT CRIMSON PEPPER. This new pepper has proved to be one of the best of the very large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. The peppers are often 6 inches high and 4 inches across, and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.



Glant Crimson Pepper

NEW "GIANT CAYENNE." Much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the flavor is equally pungent. This is the best "hot" pepper for flavoring pickles, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

NEAPOLITAN. Two weeks earlier than other large kinds. If the plants are started early the peppers will be ready to use in July, and earlier farther south. The peppers are of good size, 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches across. They are produced upright on the plants, and as many as 30 or 40 have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is mild and of sweet, pleasant flavor; and the color is very bright red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

CHINESE GIANT. The fruit often measures 5 to 6 inches high and 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is a "sweet pepper" being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. It is about as early as Ruby King, and much larger. Like other very large peppers it does not produce many fruits on a plant. Our seed is of the finest strain of the genuine Chinese Giant, and fully equal to any seed offered at any price. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. An early, large red pepper, with fruit of good size, about the shape of Bull Nose and resembles that variety closely. Flavor somewhat pungent. The plant is quite prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked as fast as they mature. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

RUBY KING. The fruit is 5 to 6 inches long, and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, bright red, flesh thick and very mild. We have a very fine selected strain that produces fruit of the largest size, handsome shape and bright red color. The plants are more prolific than most strains of this variety, and the fruit ripens earlier and is of better shape and quality. With us this produces more peppers than any other very large variety. Harris' Earliest will bear more, but the fruit is not quite so large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

LARGE BELL or Bull Nose. One of the hardiest, earliest and best varieties. Bright red, thick flesh, and fairly mild, but more pungent than Ruby King or Giant Crimson. The vines are dwarf and produce good crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

CAYENNE. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe, and of sharp, pungent flavor. The plants are very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

GOLDEN DAWN. The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

PEPPER PLANTS. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

*Melonen-Kuerbiss (Gr.)***PUMPKINS***Zucca (It.)*

CALHOUN. This is one of the best pumpkins for pies we have ever grown. It does not grow very large, but the flesh is often 3 inches thick and very solid, so much so that it does not require boiling down like other pumpkins. They are round, ribbed, and of light cream color. The flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. This pumpkin keeps a long time. We had one in perfect condition in August, 1915, that had been kept over from the year before. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

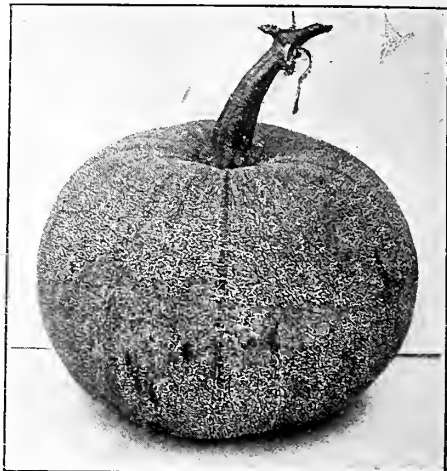
WINTER LUXURY, or Improved Sugar. Grows a little larger than the "Small Sugar," and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of a very fine quality, and they will keep all winter, if properly stored. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

SMALL SUGAR. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends. They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

LARGE CHEESE. Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 100 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine, and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.



Winter Luxury Pumpkin

Rhabarber (Gr.)**RHUBARB or Pieplant***Rabarbara* (It.)

These roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. The seed must be sown in fine, rich soil, and the seedlings must have good care.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Seed of our own raising from very fine plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS of above variety, large, strong roots, 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. Roots weigh about ½ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.

Radies (Gr.)**RADISH***Ravanello* (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 75 to 100 feet of row.

For sowing in frames or greenhouses Early Scarlet Globe is the most popular variety. It is also good for sowing in the open ground. Very fine radishes can be grown in the open ground by sowing the seed late in the summer. At this time the maggots do not trouble them much and they grow large and smooth in the cool fall weather.

"Leafless" Scarlet Globe. We have found this a very remarkable variety being as near leafless as any radish could be. It grows with great rapidity, and the leaves are so short and small it will stand crowding and a much larger number can be grown in a given space than with any other kind we know of. This fact makes it of great value for forcing. The radishes are oval in shape, bright red with white flesh which is very crisp and of mild flavor. All gardeners who raise radishes under glass will do well to try this new kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Early Scarlet Globe. A very early globe-shaped radish suitable for forcing or open ground. The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are crisp, solid and of the finest quality. They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing. Our seed is of the very finest French strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

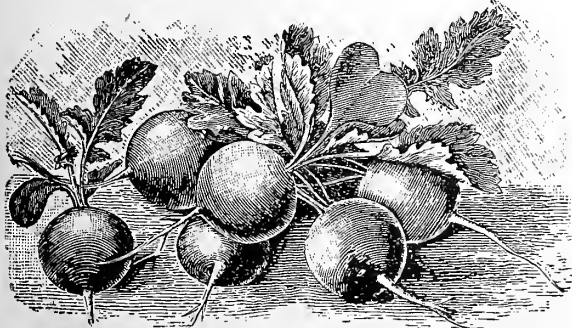
EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF. Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle" or "20 Days." Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe, and is very popular for forcing. It is the finest and earliest strain of olive-shaped radish grown, no matter under what name it is sold. It has very short leaves, and makes a remarkably rapid growth, and is not hollow or pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

EARLIEST SCARLET FORCING. Called also "Scarlet Button" and "Dark Red Ball." This is the best and earliest round or turnip-shaped radish for forcing or open ground. It grows as round as a ball, with very short leaves and is of a deep scarlet color. It grows with great rapidity, often getting large enough to pull in 18 days from sowing the seed. This radish is very popular for forcing and open ground, and our strain will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Earliest Scarlet Forcing, except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Crimson Giant Globe. A new forcing radish that grows much larger than other kinds without becoming hollow or pithy. It can be allowed to grow to twice the size of the other early kinds and still retain its fine quality, being solid and crisp. It grows with great rapidity and gets large enough to use as early as any kind, but in order to attain its full size it should be allowed to grow a little longer. The radishes are globe shaped, bright red, and have small tops. Gardeners will find this a profitable kind for forcing, as its large size and handsome appearance command a premium in any market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, straight, bright red, with white tip. Very handsome and of fine quality. Remains for a long time before getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Earliest Scarlet Forcing Radish



New "Leafless" Scarlet Globe Radish

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Olive-shaped, with white tip; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX. A large, rapid growing, round, white radish. Very handsome and attractive in appearance; solid and of best quality. This radish is as round as a ball, with small root and tops, and has pure white skin. It is the best early white radish for forcing or outdoor culture. This strain is much superior to the Philadelphia White Box Radish, as it has smaller tops and matures earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Iceicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round, white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WHITE STRASBURG. A first-class long, white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

WINTER RADISHES

These varieties should be sown in July and August. They do not succeed if sown in the spring. They are excellent for fall and winter use, and will keep a long time in sand in the cellar.

Delicacy. A beautiful snow white, oval radish that can be used both as a summer or winter variety. The roots grow large and are smooth, very solid and crisp. This is an excellent white radish for summer use and will also keep well if stored in the late fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

CHINESE ROSE. One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 or 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A long, smooth radish nearly the same size at the bottom as the top, and dark brown color, nearly black. Popular in market. Will keep all winter if stored in moist sand. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

BLACK SPANISH TURNIP. Similar to the above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Very large, pure white, roots long, straight and smooth and of better quality than the Chinese White or Celestial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



Chinese Rose

Spinat (Gr.)

SPINACH

Spinace (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row. It requires about 20 pounds of seed per acre.

Spinach should be sown as early as possible in the spring. It will be ready for use in four or five weeks after sowing. For fall use and to winter over, sow the seed about September 1st in this latitude, and later further south.

New Eskimo Spinach. A fine new variety with thick, deep green leaves, and grows very rapidly. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

Delicacy Radish

"Long Season" Spinach. This spinach stands longer without running to seed than any other kind. The leaves are very thick and dark green—much deeper in color than other kinds. The plants resemble the Savoy Leaf in appearance, but are darker green, and stand much longer. This is a very fine variety, and we highly recommend it for both market and the home garden. Those who have had spinach run up to seed just as it got large enough to use will appreciate this new kind which will stand much longer than any of the older varieties, and give nice fresh greens long after other kinds have become useless. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

VICTORIA. The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. A faster grower than Long Season and can be used earlier, but does not stand so long without running to seed. It is quite bardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED (also called Bloomsdale). A very handsome variety, with curled or blistered leaves like a Savoy cabbage, and of first-class quality. Runs to seed quickly in hot weather. Used quite extensively for fall sowing to winter over for spring use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

LARGE, THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Very large, thick, pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

LONG STANDING (Enkhuizen Strain). Leaves large, thick, round, dark green and of fine quality. The strain we offer, grown at Enkhuizen, Holland, is exceptionally fine. The leaves are larger and thicker, and the plants remain longer without running to seed than the ordinary Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

MUNTERLAND (Prickly seed). This is a new strain of the hardy, prickly seeded winter spinach, which has larger leaves than the old variety and is better in every way. The leaves are narrow and cut on the edges and somewhat resemble dandelion leaves. This is considered the hardiest variety, and is largely used for fall sowing to winter over. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

ROUND-LEAVED WINTER. This is a hardy spinach that stands the winter well. It has thicker round leaves and



round seed, and on this account is superior to the narrow-leaved prickly seeded kinds which are largely used for wintering over. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (*Tetragonia expansa*). This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves on stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer and fall. Young leaves are picked and separated from the stems and are then very tender and of excellent flavor. Soak the seed in warm water 12 hours before sowing, as it is difficult to get it to germinate. Sow the seed in May, in rows 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Sauerampfer (Gr.)

SORREL

Zucca (It.)

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Haferwurz (Gr.)

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

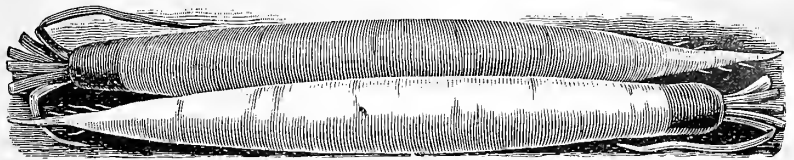
Sassefrica (It.)

Salsify is as easily grown as parsnips, and is more delicate and finely flavored. It is used in the fall and winter and early spring when there are few other vegetables, and is always welcome. Do not think of omitting it from your garden.

CULTURE. The seed should be sown in May in rows 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 3 inches apart in the rows. Does best on rather light moist soil.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring 4 to 5 inches around, and of the best quality. Our

One ounce of seed will sow 70 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

seed is of extra large and fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Kuerbiss (Gr.)

SQUASH

Zucca (It.)

One ounce of seed of summer varieties will plant 35 hills.

One ounce of winter varieties will plant 20 hills; 3 or 4 lbs. of seed per acre.

SUMMER VARIETIES

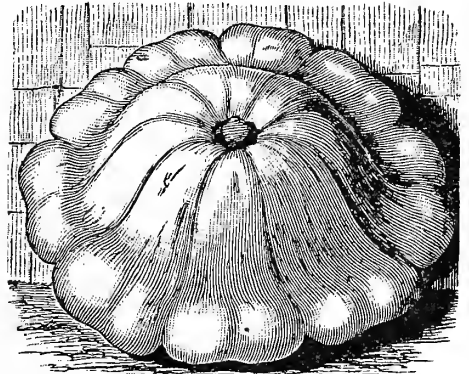
GIANT CROOKNECK. This improved strain of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow, and very warty, but not of quite as good quality as the old kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY BUSH CROOKNECK. The old popular Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash. It is of fine quality and very hardy. The vines grow only 2 feet long, so can be planted near together. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. This squash is of excellent quality for summer use. Our strain is the Improved Mammoth, which is much larger than the old kind and equally early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. The same as White Bush Scallop described above, except that the fruit is yellow and has yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (*Cocozella di Napoli*). This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. It is very largely used in Europe and is considered delicious by many travelers who get it while there. The fruit is long and slender, mottled dark and light green. It is used when 8 or 10 inches long and while perfectly green. It should be steamed and served with butter. This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. Try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

QUALITY. A new and delicious winter squash. See page 11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

BOSTON MARROW. An excellent fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep orange yellow, and with thick flesh of the best quality. We have a very fine pure strain. There is no better squash for fall and early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PROLIFIC OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is similar to Boston Marrow but of darker color. One of the best squashes for fall or early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

ESSEX HYBRID. A sweet, fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Fruit is round, ribbed and flattened at the ends, and of a deep orange color. Will keep all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

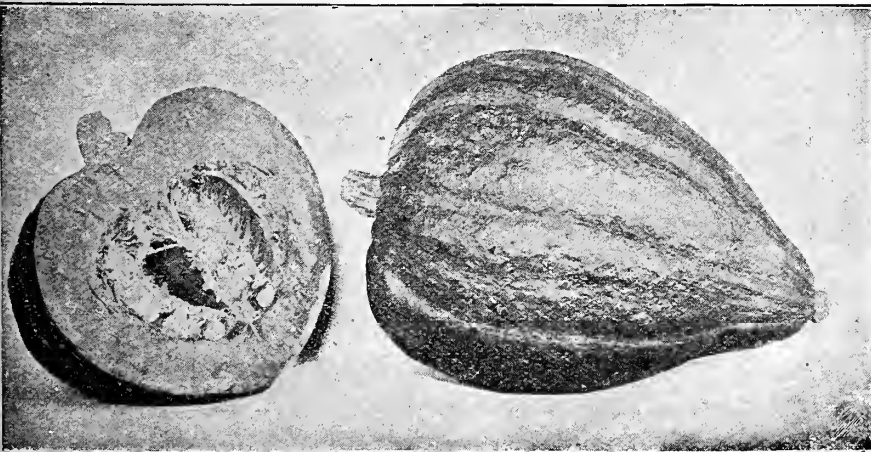
Hubbard, True Original Strain. There has been a great deal of seed sold of inferior strains of Hubbard squash which have not the fine quality of the old variety. We are therefore glad to be able to offer some seed of a very fine strain of the old stock, which will be found excellent in every way. The fruit grows to a good, large size, yet is heavy and of extra fine quality, cooking dry and without any stringiness; the color is even dark green, no light-colored or striped fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. This strain of Hubbard squash produces very large fruit covered with warts, and of dark green color. Sells well in the market, as the fruit is very handsome and of the largest size, but is not as fine quality as the original Hubbard. The seed we offer is a fine strain of the true Chicago Warted Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Like the true Hubbard, except that the fruit is of a deep orange red, making it very attractive in appearance, and is of a fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MARBLEHEAD. Fruit light green, smooth, and is of medium size. Flesh thick, yellow, and cooks dry, and is of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Delicious. With the exception of the New "Quality" this is the finest flavored winter squash we know of. It is so dry and fine-grained that it resembles a good sweet potato more than ordinary squash. The fruit is not quite as large as Hubbard, but is very heavy, and is of far better quality than that variety, being dryer, richer and sweeter. Gardeners find it profitable for market where good quality is appreciated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



The Delicious Squash (Photograph)

Liebesapfel (Gr.)

TOMATOES

Pomo d'oro (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.

Our Special Selected Strains. We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality, and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere, and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by selecting the fruit for seed from the vines that produce the smoothest, earliest and best tomatoes. Gardeners who wish an even crop of smooth fruit should try our seed.

NOTES ON VARIETIES

Of the early varieties Earliana, Early Detroit, Bonny Best and John Baer are decidedly the best. Of these Earliana is the earliest but does not color as well around the stem as Bonny Best and John Baer, which are a little later but better colored.

None of the very early kinds, except "Bonny Best," is of as fine quality as the best of the later varieties. Among these the best of the dark red varieties are Stone, Success and Enormous. The best pink tomatoes for main crop are Early Detroit, New Globe, Trucker's Favorite and Livingston's Beauty, of which Early Detroit is the earliest, and Beauty the latest. Trucker's Favorite is medium late, and has very large, smooth, handsome fruit. For canning, it is important to get a tomato that is not too acid when cooked. Stone is one of the best on this account. Success and Chalk's Jewel are also excellent, being very sweet and of good color.

BONNY BEST
The
Finest
Medium Early
Tomato
for Market
or Home Use.

Earliana. This, together with the special strain called "Extra Early" Earliana, is the best extra early variety without any exception. It is not only the first to ripen, but it ripens the whole crop before some of the late kinds have started to ripen at all. But what is more remarkable, the tomatoes are large, perfectly smooth and very solid, and of good, sweet flavor. Its productiveness is really remarkable. On good, rich land the ground is literally covered with fruit. The vines make but a moderate growth, and naturally overbear. By planting on rich land, or giving a liberal quantity of manure or fertilizer, a great increase in yield is produced.

The "Extra Early" strain is the same as the old Earliana, but ripens a few days earlier. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

New "Extra Early" Earliana. A new strain selected for extreme earliness. See page 11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

Bonny Best. A magnificent new early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market. The fruit ripens only a week later than Earliana and is very smooth and colored perfectly up to the stem. It is also solid and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

Early Detroit. A fine, new, early pink tomato. The fruit is of good size, smooth as an apple and ripens medium early, being considerably earlier than Beauty and Trucker's Favorite. The vines are healthy and very productive and the fruit is free from cracks and ripens evenly all over. Where a pink tomato is wanted the Early Detroit will be found one of the very best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Trucker's Favorite. Very large, smooth and handsome, and one of the very best pink or purple fruited tomatoes. Not as late as Livingston's Beauty, but more solid and of finer quality. Vines vigorous, healthy and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.60.

John Baer. A grand new early variety. See page 11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Chalk's Early Jewel. This new tomato is not quite as early as Earliana, but is of better shape and color. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens early, so that the whole crop matures before frost. Seed of our own raising and of a specially selected strain, far superior to the seed ordinarily sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Stone, Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent large, smooth tomatoes that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no finer tomato for canning. We have not found any similar tomato quite equal to our strain of Stone. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, large, solid, and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.85.

Success Tomato. The best main crop, deep red variety for home use or market. Those who want a deep red, smooth, handsome tomato of good size, either for market, table use or canning, will find the "Success" all that can be desired.

It is medium early—not as late as Stone. The fruit is very solid, smooth and colored right up to the stem, with no green tinge. Does not crack, and is usually entirely free from black rot.

We have taken great pains with our strain of this tomato and think we have greatly improved it since it was first introduced. We can recommend it to all who want the finest, smoothest and best flavored tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Price List of Tomatoes

TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
IMPERIAL. Large, smooth, pink tomatoes of fine quality and ripen medium early	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 25
ENORMOUS. Bright red, smooth and handsome and very large. It is of rather coarse texture, but still of good quality, and it is so large and handsome that many people prefer it to smaller kinds.	05	25	80	3 00
JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color.	10	30	90	3 25
PONDEROSA. Immense tomatoes, not very smooth, but very solid; color pink. A popular variety for private gardens.	10	30	90	3 50
NEW GLOBE. One of Livingston's new tomatoes. The fruit is as round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color.	05	25	75	2 60
DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early	05	20	65	2 25
Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large, perfectly smooth and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. One of the best market varieties, but ripens rather late	05	18	60	2 25
Livingston's Favorite. Deep red, large and smooth	05	18	60	2 25
Paragon. Deep red, large and solid. Fine for canning and market.	05	18	60	2 25
Red Cherry. Very small, round, red tomatoes that are used to serve whole in salads	05	30	85	—
Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves	05	25	75	—

YELLOW VARIETIES

GOLDEN QUEEN. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of very fine quality, being sweeter than other kinds. The fruit ripens very early and the vines are remarkably prolific.	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 85	—
Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright yellow fruit; fine for preserves.	05	30	85	—
Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.) Small yellow fruit, inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves	05	30	75	—

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See Plant Department last pages of this catalogue.

TURNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of row. It requires from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to 1½ lbs. broadcast.

Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the Northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top White Globe, should be sown about the first of August and the slower growing kinds a week or two earlier. Farther south turnips may be sown later.

The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 24 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when they grow rapidly on rich land.

EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white, smooth and handsome, with purple top, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF. The favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Large, pure white, globe shaped, with purplish red top. Very handsome, heavy yielding and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Very early, pure white, flat and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

WHITE EGG. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

TURNIPS—Continued

COW HORN. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after late cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early, yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin, and fine-grained yellow flesh. The best early yellow turnip for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

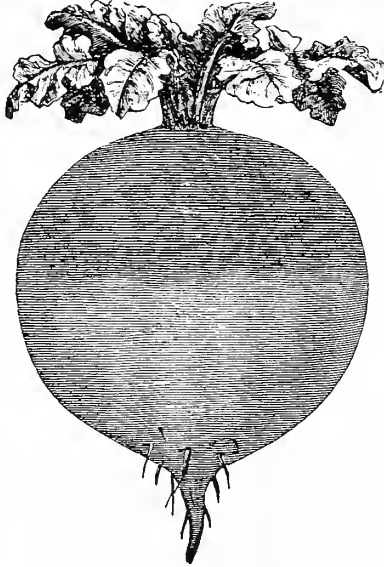
YELLOW STONE. A round or globe-shaped yellow turnip of good quality, fine grained, smooth and handsome. Grows to a good size and keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Ruta Bagas or Swede Turnip

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common kinds and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 10 in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds.

For table use ruta bagas can be sown late and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits.



Perfection Selected Swede Turnip

WHITE SHORT TOP. This is a very handsome white ruta бага, with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom and grow to a good size, and are of fine quality. This is the best white Swede Turnip we know of. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

Perfection Selected Swede. This is a large purple-top ruta бага that yields immense crops of large, smooth, yellow turnips of high quality. The roots grow very large, perfectly round, have very small tap roots and practically no neck. The tops are small compared with the size of the roots, which grow well out of the ground and are easily harvested. Those who want to raise large, smooth, handsome Swede turnips, either for stock feeding, table use or market, should try this selected strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

IMPERIAL PURPLE-TOP, Long Island Improved. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

BREADSTONE. When well grown this is a fine table turnip. When cooked it is almost as dry and sweet as a good squash. It belongs to the ruta бага or Swede turnip class, but is smaller and earlier than the ordinary ruta бага. The seed should be sown the first part of July. If sown early the turnips get hard and coarse, and are not good for table use. It is in good edible condition in November, and will keep perfectly fresh and good all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

WHITE SWEET OR FRENCH. A globe-shaped white ruta бага with green top, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

HALL'S WESTBURY (selected). This is a very finely bred Swede turnip, intended for table use, market and shipping. It grows to a nice size for this purpose, and is very smooth and handsome and of excellent quality. The turnips have purple tops and yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 55c.

TOBACCO

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. The most popular variety for the Northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

STERLING. Early and valuable for the North. Color bright yellow, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

HAVANA. The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

BASIL. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

BORAGE. Often used for bee pasture. Sow in spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Hardy biennial seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

ROSEMARY. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

FENNEL. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

SUMMER SAVOY. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about a foot high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

THYME. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

WORMWOOD. A medical herb used largely for planting in poultry yards for chickens to feed on. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not seed, so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow much larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound each, 3 lbs. per doz.

SEED POTATOES

We have for many years devoted a great deal of attention to raising high class seed potatoes. We raised 30 acres on our own farm the past season and have many acres raised for us on neighboring farms.

Seed from the Best Hills. If you want to raise a big, strong, healthy horse you do not pick out the smallest and poorest scrub to be his father. But that is just what a great many people have been doing when they select their seed potatoes. The poorest and weakest hills always contain the smallest potatoes and these are most always picked out and used for seed.

What is the result? After raising a variety a few years it "runs out." There are many poor hills and the yield is much less than it should be.

The modern method with the best growers is to select seed from hills that produce the most desirable potatoes of uniform size and the largest yield per hill.

This selection is carried still further. The potatoes from each hill are planted separately from those of another hill and the ones that give the largest yield are used to produce seed another year. This is what is called the "hill-unit" system. Where carefully practiced it works wonders.

By this method a stock of potatoes can be worked up in a few years that will easily yield double the quantity formerly obtained from the old method of selection.

We can offer this year seed potatoes of the following varieties, grown from seed raised under the "hill-unit" system:

Irish Cobbler
Early Rose

White Hebron
Golden Rural

Todd's Wonder
Green Mountain, Jr.

Pan-American
Washington

We notice when using this selected seed that the vines are stronger and more vigorous than usual, and there are no poor, weak hills. Every hill seems to be just like another and all produce a good lot of even size potatoes.

With ordinary seed one hill will perhaps produce 5 or 6 good potatoes, another a lot of small ones, and still another one or two over-grown ones. This is not as it should be, and is largely the fault of the seed.

No Powdery Scab. This is a disease of the potato new to this country, having been introduced on potatoes imported from Europe. It is now quite prevalent in Maine and along the St. Lawrence River. It is not safe to use potatoes grown in those localities for seed. Many dealers in New York, New England and other places get their seed potatoes from Maine. One potato affected with the disease would infect a farm so that potatoes grown on the land would be unsaleable.

Our seed potatoes are all grown on our own farm or on neighboring farms where there never has been any Powdery Scab and the seed can be depended upon to be entirely free from this disease.

THE PRICES HERE GIVEN are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges.

POTATOES SHIPPED IN SACKS OR BARRELS. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold the same quantity as barrels (165 lbs.). Sacks cost 10c and barrels 40c, so it makes a difference of 30c in the price of the two packages. In ordering please state which you want.

If the potatoes are to be shipped in wooden barrels, 30c per barrel must be added to the prices quoted in this catalogue.

SHIPPING SEASON. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 20. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

LOW FREIGHT RATES. We can ship by Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley and B. R. & P. Railroads from Rochester, which give lowest freight rates and quick delivery to all points. Shipments on the New York Central lines are made from Coldwater.

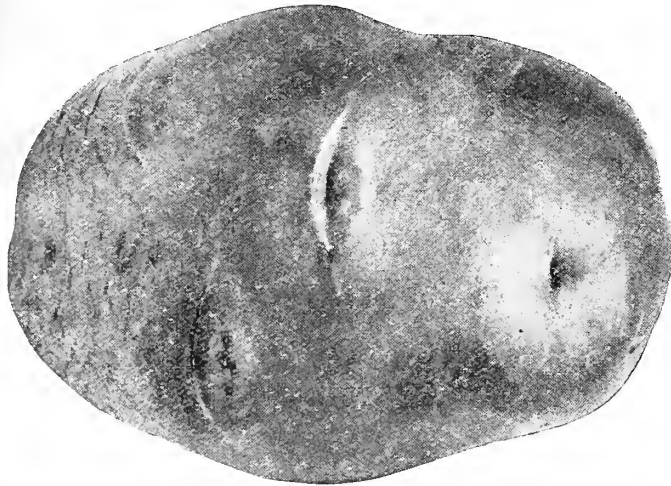
HALF BUSHELS and half pecks will be sent at half the bushel and peck price. We will send two or three different varieties in a barrel without extra charge, but cannot send more than one variety in a sack.

ORDER EARLY. We always run out of some varieties of early potatoes before planting time, so to be sure to get what you want order early. When orders are sent late in the season please mention whether we may substitute some other kind if sold out of the variety wanted. We will book orders at any time and ship the potatoes when safe to do so.

"SECOND SIZE" SEED. We offer a few second size seed potatoes of most varieties. These potatoes average about the size of a hen's egg, and make nice seed to plant whole or cut once in two. They are nice smooth potatoes. We do not sell this grade in smaller quantities than a barrel or sack. See prices under varieties.

Special Low Prices. If you intend to buy seed potatoes in lots of 5 sacks or more, please write us for special prices, stating what varieties you are interested in.

EARLY VARIETIES

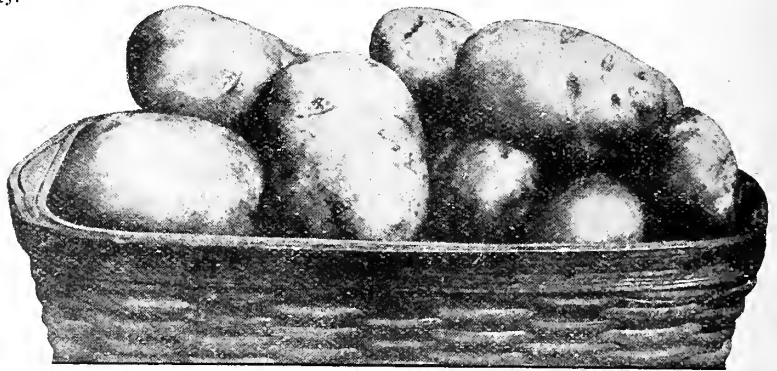


New White Hebron

the early and late crop. It will yield as much as almost any late kind, and the potatoes are pure white, round, smooth and attractive in appearance and of fine quality.

The vines are vigorous and healthy and usually produce 6 to 8 good, large potatoes per hill. It is not difficult to get 200 bushels per acre and the potatoes are so smooth and handsome that they bring the highest prices. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.75; sack (165 lbs.) \$4.50.

Irish Cobbler. The most popular and largely planted early potato. Round, pure white, extra early, and of the best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. The seed we offer is exceptionally fine. The potatoes are clean, free from scab and rot, and are strictly pure genuine Irish Cobbler. Some people say they can't raise such crops of Irish Cobbler as they did a few years ago. The trouble is they use inferior seed affected with disease and lacking in vigor. We raise just as large crops of this variety as we ever did. Get good healthy seed of the genuine Irish Cobbler and you can raise just as large crops as were ever produced. There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler



Early Surprise. A valuable new variety

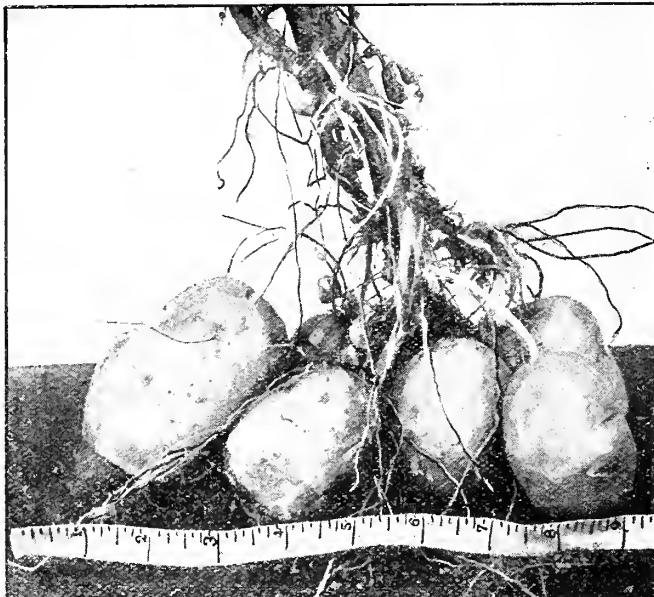
that are not that variety at all, or are so badly mixed with late kinds that they are worse than useless to plant for an early crop. The seed we offer is of our own raising on new soil and it is strictly pure. Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.75; barrel sack (165 lbs.) \$4.50; second size \$4.00 per sack (165 lbs.).

NOTE. We can furnish Irish Cobbler potatoes grown on upland and muck. Please state which you want, if you have any preference.

Early Six-Weeks. This variety resembles the Early Ohio so closely that it is hard to tell them apart. With us, however, the Six-Weeks is a better yielder than the Ohio and fully as early. Some growers think it is earlier. It sets more potatoes in a hill than the Ohio and yields better. It is fully as early as any variety we know of and yields better than other kinds equally early. The vines are small and ripen down early so the crop can be dug and removed from the land in time to plant some other crop. The potatoes are in shape and color like the Ohio, oval with blunt ends and with light pink skin. Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.85; barrel sack (165 lbs.) \$4.75; second size \$4.25 per sack.

EARLY OHIO. The standard early potato; medium long with square ends; color light red, deeper around the eyes. Vines small and die down very early. Yields well under high culture. Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.75; barrel sack \$4.60.

White Ohio. A sport from the Early Ohio and the same as that variety, except that the skin is very nearly pure white, having only a little pink around the eyes. One of the best extra early potatoes. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00.



Irish Cobbler (Photograph of a hill dug Seven Weeks after Planting)

Manistee. One of the best potatoes to resist blight we have ever grown. Vines remain healthy and green until the crop is matured. The potatoes are round to oval, somewhat flattened, eyes fairly shallow, color light red, quality very fine. The potatoes cook light, mealy and snow white. This potato is of the Rose class and yields like the Early Rose in its best days. Where a red potato sells well this will certainly be found one of the most profitable varieties. It matures about the same time as Early Rose and yields as much as most late kinds. People who raise potatoes for their own use and want them of the best quality would do well to plant the Manistee. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.75; barrel sack (165 lbs.) \$4.00.

Early Rose. Probably the most popular early potato ever raised in this country. It has been the

standard for yield and quality for thirty years. There is very little pure, true Early Rose seed to be had, but we are glad to be able to offer some genuine stock grown under the "hill-unit" system and possessing the old-time vigor and quality. The potatoes are long and light red with shallow eyes. They yield well for an early kind and the quality is of the best. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.80; sack \$4.50; second size \$4.00 per sack.

Bovee. This is one of the largest yielding early kinds. The potatoes are oblong, white shaded with light pink in spots, and resemble the Beauty of Hebron, but yield better than that good old variety. It is, however, only a medium early kind, being a week or two later than Irish Cobbler, Early May, etc. Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.75; barrel sack \$4.75; second size \$4.25 per sack.

LATE AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES



Todd's Wonder Potato (Photograph)

TODD'S WONDER POTATO

We have never sold a potato that gave such universal satisfaction as this. Everyone who has raised Todd's Wonder reports excellent results, and many say it is the best potato ever raised in their locality.

Mr. Chas. L. Todd, of Otsego Co., N. Y., has been working on the World's Wonder potato for some years, selecting his seed each year from hills that produce the heaviest yields and most uniform sized potatoes. The result has been to greatly improve the variety in health and vigor, and consequently in yield.

There are no poor hills. The seed potatoes all come from strong, healthy vines and they produce such.

Our fields of "Todd's Wonder" grown from Mr. Todd's selected stock were the evenest lot of potatoes we ever saw. It would be hard to find a single poor or weak hill in an acre. Every hill is just alike—all good.

They yield nearly twice as much as ordinary Rurals and Carman's in the same field.

The "Todd's Wonder" is of the Rural or Carman class, has very vigorous, healthy vines that usually stay green until killed by frost. The potatoes are round, smooth and handsome and of good quality.

300 BUSHELS PER ACRE. Mr. L. B. Westfall, of Ontario County, N. Y., wrote October 14, 1914: "The Todd's Wonder potato is rightly named. It is certainly a wonder. I have a field this year that is going 300 bushels to the acre. There are no small ones and I have never found a hollow one yet."

457 BUSHELS PER ACRE. Harold Grover, 15 years old, entered a contest open to boys under sixteen in Erie County, N. Y., to raise the largest crop of potatoes from one peck of seed and won the first prize. He planted a peck of Todd's Wonder and harvested 15 bushels and 10 pounds. This was at the rate of 457 bushels per acre by actual measurement.

Mrs. Wm. A. Rice, of Massachusetts, writes April 14, 1915: "My son Andrew has recently received two more rewards on your Todd's Wonder potatoes at the State exhibit at Amherst. A first prize on 'market potatoes' and first on 'seed potatoes.'"

PRICE OF TODD'S WONDER POTATOES. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.60; sack (165 lbs.) \$4.00.

Pan-American. The Pan-American yielded more than any other variety on our list the past season, exceeding 220 bushels per acre, while the common kinds in this locality yielded less than 100 bushels.

The potatoes are round, flattened, have smooth pure-white skin and very shallow eyes. The vines have purple stems and resist blight well. One of the best yielders and a fine potato in every way. Our seed was grown from seed raised by the "hill-unit" system and will give the best possible crops. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.65; sack \$4.00.

SEED POTATOES—Continued

Golden Rural. This is practically a "blight proof" potato. The vines grow with remarkable vigor, with thick stout stalks, and heavy deep green leaves, and completely cover the ground. The potatoes are round, flattened and of a beautiful golden russet color with very few and shallow eyes. The quality of these potatoes is superb. People who have trouble with potatoes blighting and not yielding well should raise some of these new Golden Rurals. The vines will keep healthy and green until the potatoes are fully matured, or until they are killed by frost. The Golden Rural will yield good crops where other varieties would be complete failures. The potatoes grow well distributed in the hill and of such uniform size that an over-grown one can hardly be found, even where the yield runs over 300 bushels per acre. The potatoes are not over large, 7 to 9 in a hill, practically all of nice size for table use, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each. This is a late variety and should be planted before June 1st to get a fully matured crop. On account of its high quality this potato is excellent for home use as well as market. **Pk. 75c; bu. \$1.75; sack (165 lbs.) \$4.50.**

Million Dollar. A round, white potato with purple sprouts belonging to the Rural class. It is one of the very best of this class, yielding from 25 to 50 bushels more per acre than other similar kinds. The vines are vigorous and healthy, and the potatoes grow rapidly, set early and produce good crops under unfavorable conditions. Many growers think there is nothing quite equal to the Million Dollar. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.60; sack (165 lbs.) \$4.00.**

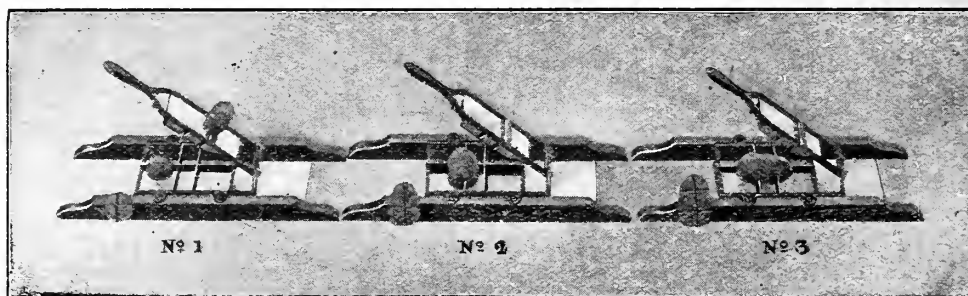
Washington. A very handsome, smooth, white potato, oval in shape and with shallow eyes. Matures medium early and yields immense crops on light soil. Does especially well in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and farther south. **Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.75; sack \$4.50.**

Green Mountain, Jr. A seedling of the well-known Green Mountain, and is an improvement on that variety, being of greater health and vigor; resists blight better and is of equally fine quality. The potatoes are round and smooth with shallow eyes and slightly russet skin, like the old Green Mountain. This potato is of very high quality for table use and we strongly recommend it to those who want to raise the very best potatoes for their own use or market. Our seed was selected by the "hill-unit" system and is consequently pure, healthy and vigorous. **Pk. 65c; bu. \$1.75; barrel sack \$4.50.**

GREEN MOUNTAIN. One of the very best and most popular potatoes. Has been grown for many years and is still one of the leading kinds. The potatoes are round, somewhat flattened; very smooth with slightly netted skin and are of superb quality. For the home use and for market where quality counts the Green Mountain will be found unsurpassed. The crop our seed is from yielded over 200 bushels per acre in the past very unfavorable season. It is very fine stock, free from scab, blight or any other disease. **Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.60; sack \$4.25.**

Sir Walter Raleigh. This is undoubtedly the best of the Carman or Rural seedlings. It is a seedling of the Rural New Yorker, and has the vigor of that variety before it degenerated, as it undoubtedly has. It is an improved Rural with new blood and renewed vigor. The potatoes resemble the Rural in shape, but are smoother with shallower eyes, slightly netted skin and much better quality. This variety sets more potatoes in a hill than the Rural and yields immense crops on any good soil. Succeeds everywhere and is the style of potato most in demand in the markets just now. We have some extra fine, pure stock, free from scab, rot or disease of any kind. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50; sack (165 lbs.) \$3.85.**

Harris' Seed Potato Cutter



No. 1 shows how a small potato is cut into two pieces, and also how the seed end is cut off if desired.

No. 2 shows how medium-sized potatoes are cut into four pieces.

No. 3 shows how large potatoes are cut into six pieces.

This is the only really satisfactory Potato Cutter we have ever used. With it a man can cut five times as many potatoes in a day as by hand and cut them any way desired. The cutter is placed on top of a bushel crate or barrel so that the potatoes fall into it when cut. When cutting, the lever is raised with one hand and a potato placed on the knives with the other in such a position as will cut it in as many pieces as desired. (See picture above.) By a simple movement of the hand the potato is cut and falls into the box below.

To take off the "seed end" the potato is simply drawn over the knife blade on top of the plate as shown in Fig. No. 1. The pieces fall on a plate and are kept separate from the rest of the cut potatoes. This cutter will pay for itself in a day. A large grower cannot afford to be without one. The cutter is 2 feet long and 8 inches wide; weight 8 lbs. Price \$2.50.

Try one of these cutters. If you don't like it send it back in good condition and we will give you back the money promptly and without question. No potato grower who has ever tried one of these cutters would be without it for five times the price.

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS

The production of high-class seed of the best varieties of oats, corn, wheat and other grains, as well as potatoes, has for many years been one of the principal branches of our business, and no part receives greater attention.

The Importance of Good Seeds is becoming more generally understood, and progressive farmers no longer think of using the seed of the old "run out" varieties that they were sowing years ago. Take corn, for instance. It has been plainly shown by recent experiments that the yield per acre can be nearly doubled by using seed that has been selected with intelligence and properly cured. The same is true of other grain crops. The best results can only be obtained by the use of the very best seed that can be grown. It does not pay to use anything else.

Our Seeds are Better than common seeds. With the latest improved power machines for cleaning and grading seed grain and by the scientific treatment of our seed to prevent smut and other diseases, we are able to furnish much better seed than it is possible for most farmers to produce. It costs a little more of course, but the extra cost is nothing compared with the increased yield and quality of the crops.

BARLEY

Wisconsin Pedigree. This is a "thoroughbred" strain of six-rowed barley bred up at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by selecting the best plants and saving seed from them. The result of this careful breeding is that the barley produces uniformly large, well-filled heads on strong, vigorous plants and therefore yields much more than the common kinds. The grain is large, plump and heavy. We offer some very fine seed grown direct from pedigree stock. It will certainly pay barley growers to use this improved variety. **Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$1.50; bag (2 bu.) \$2.80; 10 bu. or more at \$1.30 per bu.**

SIX-ROWED "STATE." We can offer good six-rowed barley grown in this state. It is good, clean, pure, six-rowed barley. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.40; bag (2 bu.) \$2.50; 10 bu. or more at \$1.10 per bu.**

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also largely used as a cover crop in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. The grain is large and dark brown or black; ripens early and is very prolific. The kernels are considerably larger than the common gray buckwheat. **Pk. 50c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$1.40; bag (2 bu.) \$2.70.**

SILVER HULL. Small gray kernels that make the finest quality of buckwheat flour. Yields large crops and is considered by many growers the most profitable kind to raise.

Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.35; bag (2 bu.) \$2.60.

NEW "BUMPER CROP" OATS

(See picture on the back of this catalogue)

These are the largest and plumpest oats we have ever seen grown in this country. The grain is so large and plump that it can readily be distinguished from other kinds at a glance.

The heads are long with the grain heavily clustered. This would be classed as a side oat, but is more clustered and stands more upright than other varieties of this class.

It originated from a single plant found in 1906 in a field of oats that had lodged flat on the ground with this one plant standing up alone.

This one plant had very large, stiff straw and immense heads of peculiar form, and the grain was much larger than any of the other oats in the field.

The seed from this plant was saved and sown the next year, when it was seen that it was a perfectly distinct variety.

The remarkable vigor of these oats is very noticeable at the first sight of a field of them. The straw stands stiff and straight, as large as a lead pencil and with very broad leaves, often nearly an inch wide. The appearance of these oats can be seen in the photograph of a field on our farm taken when being cut.

These oats can be grown on rich land and will stand up straight and stiff where other kinds would go down before half ripe.

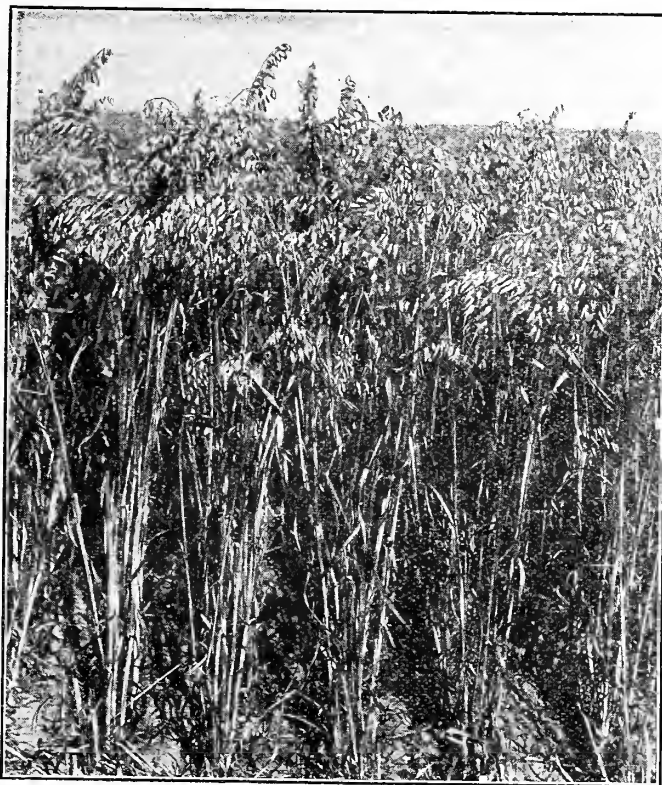
Let us send you a sample of the Bumper Crop oats. We know when you see how superior the grain is to other kinds you will want some.

We do not believe there was ever finer oats grown in this state before.

Sample free if you ask for it. **Pk. 75c; bu. \$1.50; bag (2½ bu.) \$3.15; 10 bu. or more at \$1.15 per bu.** Sow 3 measured bushels per acre.

Mr. Geo. E. Metcalf, Allegany County, N. Y., writes:

"I purchased two bushels of Bumper Crop oats of you last year and they were certainly the finest oats I ever saw—large plump kernels and large stiff straw."



Photograph of a Field of Bumper Crop Oats on Moreton Farm
Taken While Being Cut. See next page

Note the very large straw and big heads

READ THIS LETTER

Mr. S. R. Leonard, of the Farm Department Onelda Community, writes November 5th, 1915:

"Enclosed is sample of your Bumper Crop oats grown by us this year.

The crop was planted April 15th on twelve acres from 22 bushels of seed. Was harvested July 31st and cleans up 71 bushels per acre, weighing 36 pounds or better. We counted many heads and they ran from 75 to 150 kernels, averaging well over 100 we believe.

But the most important point with regard to this variety seems to be its unusually stiff straw. The inclosed photo taken the day of cutting will show the point. The Bumper Crop field is shown in the foreground, but in the right background across the lane is a field of Alberta Cluster oats very badly lodged. We planted 250 acres of oats this year to five varieties of seed, including the Welcome 123 recommended by Cornell, but all kinds lodged badly at the date of this photograph, excepting this Bumper Crop oat.

The season was of course a very wet one and oats in general were badly down, but here was a variety with such stiff stalk as to stand up and give us a fine yield and a perfect clover seeding. We believe this stiff stalk is the right thing for rich land, as is most of our farm, on which a heavy oat crop is so apt to go down with loss of yield and injury to seeding."

LONG'S WHITE TARTAR OATS

We have sold this variety of oats for a number of years and it has given universal satisfaction everywhere. We have had yields of 100 bushels per acre on large fields on our own farm, and many of our customers report fully as large yields.

These oats have immense heads of grain, often measuring nearly a foot long, and containing by actual count over 150 kernels. It is a side oat.

The straw is very large, strong and stiff. In one of our fields these oats stood a foot higher than wheat growing beside it.

The kernel is large, plump and heavy, pure white, and with thin hulls. There are no better oats for feeding than these.

We offer Long's White Tartar Oats thoroughly cleaned and free from weed seed at the following prices: Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25; bag of 2½ bushels (80 lbs.) \$2.75; 10 bu. or more at \$1.00 per bu. No charge for bags. Special prices will be quoted on lots of 25 bushels or more. Sample will be mailed if requested.

Golden Fleece Oats. The Golden Fleece has proved to be one of the very best varieties of the branching class. The grain is white, large, plump and heavy, with thin hulls. The straw is stiff and carries very large branching heads. These oats have a record yield of 108 bushels per acre, while yields of 75 to 80 bushels per acre are very common, and can easily be obtained with this variety under ordinary conditions. The straw is medium tall, stiff and does not often lodge. Pk. 40c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.25; bag of 2½ bushels (80 lbs.) \$2.85; 10 bu. or more at \$1.10 per bu. No charge for bags. Samples will be mailed on request.

SPELTZ or EMMER

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles barley somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. Sow 2½ bushels per acre, the same as you would oats or barley. Pk. 50c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$1.30; 2 bu. or more \$1.25 per bu.

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the Northeastern states as well as in the West. At present prices of wheat it should prove a profitable crop.

Sow as early as possible using 2½ to 3 bushels of seed per acre.

SCOTCH FIFE. The most popular variety of spring wheat. Has large heads with practically no "beard" or awns. The kernels are large, red, plump and very hard, making the best grade of spring wheat flour. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00; 2 bu. or more at \$1.90 per bu.

BLUE STEM. The most popular variety in the West. The heads are long and well filled. The grain is large and of the best quality. Yields as much as any kind grown. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00; 2 bu. or more at \$1.90 per bu.

WINTER WHEAT, RYE, ETC., FOR FALL SOWING

The seeds offered below are of this year's crop now growing and will not be ready for delivery before August. We will issue a price list of seeds for fall sowing the first of August. If you wish a copy please ask for it and it will be mailed when issued.

Winter Wheat, St. Louis Prize. A bald or smooth chaff red wheat that has proved a superior variety both as to yield and quality. The berry is medium short, plump and heavy. The straw is strong and stiff; heads of good length, compact and well filled. A strong grower and resists the fly better than other kinds. Price on application.

Winter Wheat, Red Wave. Has long, well-filled heads and large, heavy red grain. A fine variety. Price on application.

Winter Rye, Wisconsin Pedigree. This new rye is much superior to common rye, the berry being larger and of lighter color, and the heads longer and yield better. We shall have a good lot of this new rye to offer in August. Write us for description and price.

SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

Mr. L. L. Lawrence, of Michigan, writes February 8, 1915:

"I wish to mention my success with your seed in growing Alfalfa in 1914. On July 15th I seeded 1½ acres of land I had attempted to put in good condition, and on September 15th there was no trouble to put my pocket rule down almost anywhere and find plants all around 20, 22 and 23 inches in height, some in bloom. On that day I cut two big loads of prime hay from the patch. The growth after cutting was all that protection required and I am more than pleased with the results of my efforts to grow Alfalfa."

"NO BETTER ON EARTH." Mr. Fred M. Wirth, of Pelham, N. Y., writes January 30, 1915:

"I have used your seeds for three years and would not think of making a change, as I have been convinced that I can find no better anywhere on the earth, including all the best seedsmen of New York and vicinity."

"I cannot help but saying a good word as to the quality of your seed. They have always given me perfect satisfaction. The fact that one knows the percentage of germination of seeds goes a long way toward having a good garden."

J. Paul Hayes, Jr., February 19, 1915.



Hall's Gold Nugget Corn

One of our customers last fall husked $2\frac{1}{4}$ bu. from every shock or over 200 bu. of ears per acre on a 10-acre field

Real Seed Corn. We take the greatest care of our seed corn from the time it is harvested until it is shipped to our customers. If the corn when husked is not perfectly dry (which is not often the case), it is placed in a drying house where it is thoroughly cured in warm, dry air, so that it comes out in the best possible condition—full of life and vigor. It will come up promptly and grow vigorously, which is of the greatest importance, especially in the Northern states.

THE PRICE OF GOOD SEED. Any thinking person must know that if seed corn is sold at a low price per bushel it must be the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select out the choicest ears, properly cure them and put the seed up in bags and sell it at about the market price for feeding corn.

It only requires a peck of corn to plant an acre. A grower could much better afford to pay a dollar for a peck of really good selected seed corn than to take ordinary corn as a gift.

NORTHERN GROWN. The corn we offer for seed (except a few late varieties of Dent corn) is all grown right here in Western New York, near Lake Ontario, where the summers are short and cool, and consequently all the varieties must be early and will mature anywhere in the country where corn can be raised at all.

TESTED FOR GERMINATION. Before sending off any seed corn we make thorough tests to ascertain its vitality, and we mark the percentage that germinates on the label so that the purchaser will know just how many kernels out of 100 will grow. We should be glad to give the results of our tests at any time during the winter or spring to any one interested.

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET CORN

The Largest and Most Prolific Yellow Flint or "State" Corn Grown. Ears 12 to 13 Inches Long. Ripens Perfectly in New York and New England.

This corn is greatly admired by everyone who sees it. The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over six inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

EARLINESS. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the northern

parts of New York and New England and a few places of high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts and all places South and West of these states the Gold Nugget corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on good soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 1140 bushels of ears on 6 acres or 190 bushels per acre equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

The Gold Nugget will yield more than any other variety of corn we know of that will mature in this locality. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced is very large.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Mr. Austin Tilden, of Connecticut, writes:

"I had 5½ acres of your Gold Nugget corn in 1912 that husked out over 1000 bushels sound corn, and the fodder wintered 10 cows and 4 horses, and had about one ton left over. I had ears that would lay across the top of a bushel basket and rest on the rim of the widest part."

Mr. John Bellow, Venango County, Pa., writes:

"I got a bushel of your Gold Nugget corn last year and raised from it 850 bushels. It was the best corn I ever grew."

Dr. C. B. Warner, Essex County, N. Y., writes August 31, 1915:

"The Gold Nugget corn is the finest piece of corn ever grown on my farm. Some stalks are over nine feet tall and it is heavily eared."

Mr. A. J. Richtmyer, Chenango County, N. Y., writes:

"The Gold Nugget corn I got of you last year was the best corn I ever raised. Filled my silo and refilled, and husked 250 bushels of ears."

Mr. C. F. Snyder, Onondaga County, N. Y., writes February 25, 1915:

"I want to say that I planted to your Gold Nugget field corn 5.65 acres and husked from the field 1206 bushels of ears. This is 213 bushels per acre."

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Jr., Hartford County, Conn., writes:

"I had the record yield of Flint corn for Hartford County the past season—97 bushels shelled corn on one acre. The variety was Gold Nugget, which certainly is a splendid corn. In fact I never have seen any other variety of Flint corn that surpasses it, and I have grown numerous varieties."

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Mr. E. A. Gordon, of New Hampshire, writes:

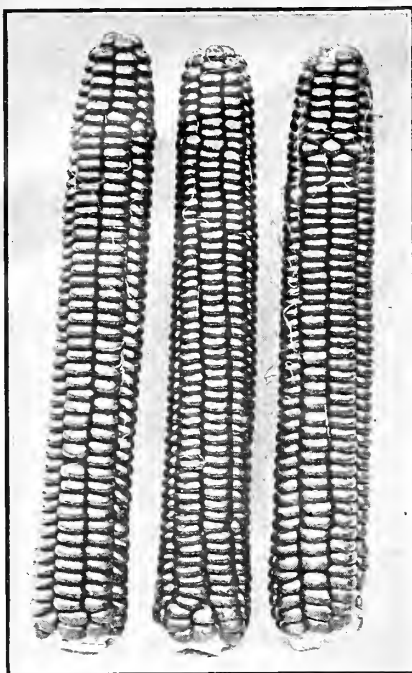
"I do not believe that there was ever a corn raised around here that comes up to the Gold Nugget."

Mr. Geo. M. Armstrong, Livingston County, N. Y., writes:

"The corn I ordered of you was the best I ever raised. Had 242 heaping bushels of ears on 1¼ acres. The variety was Gold Nugget. Have one ear that measures 15 inches from tip to butt kernel."

PRICE OF GOLD NUGGET CORN. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50. Selected ears, 10 lbs. for 75c; a bushel (35 lbs.) \$2.25; 2 bushels (70 lbs.) of ears will make a bushel of shelled corn.

SAMPLES. A sample of the grain will be mailed free to intending buyers. A sample ear will be sent for 25c to cover postage, etc.



Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

GOLD NUGGET CORN FOR THE SILO

The Cornell Experiment Station some time ago made some experiments in regard to the actual food obtained from different kinds of corn. They found that 10 tons of Gold Nugget corn contained more dry matter than 13 tons of Southern Dent corn, which did not mature.

This Southern corn yielded two tons more per acre, but the extra weight was all water, as the actual dry matter obtained off an acre of Gold Nugget was over 800 pounds more than for an acre of the Southern corn. Water is cheap and it does not pay to fill a silo with it.

In the Northern parts of the country where the large varieties of Dent corn do not mature, Gold Nugget will produce more actual food per acre than any variety we know of.

PRICE OF GOLD NUGGET FOR ENSILAGE. We can furnish good sound corn of almost perfect germination (95 per cent or better) that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is from ears not quite up to our standard in size and shape for our best selected grade. Per bu. \$2.60; bag of 2 bushels \$5.00.

Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn.

A very fine, large, yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, some measuring 13 inches, and have 8 rows of large, bright yellow kernels and are filled right out to the tips. The cob is small, the stalks grow about 7 or 8 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a blunder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up. Compared with Gold Nugget the corn has ears as long but the kernels are smaller and consequently the ears are not as large around. The stalks do not grow quite as tall and are not as coarse. The corn ripens a week or 10 days earlier. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears. Qt. 20; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.00. Ears, 10 lbs. for 60c; a bushel (35 lbs.) \$1.75.

A BIG YIELD

Mr. D. E. Stone, of Otsego County, N. Y., writes:

"I planted three different pieces with Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint corn I got of you last spring—½ acre, 1 acre and 2 acres. I husked out the ½ acre and 1 acre lots. There was some soft corn that I did not count; I only counted good sound ears, there being 200 bushels, and besides this amount I have 48 strings braided up of the very best of this sorted out when husking. I counted a good half bushel in each string. The 2-acre plot I put in the silo. This was eared just as good. I am feeding this to the stock now and is grand ensilage. I found the stocks on the ½-acre piece weighed 22,800 pounds (over 11 tons). The stocks grow more than ten feet high, many of the ears 15 inches long. A great many old farmers said this outdone anything they ever saw in field corn."

Another of our customers writes:

"I raised 491 bushels of corn from 2¼ acres last year. I bought the seed of you last spring. It was Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. About one acre of the field turned 2 crates to 36 hills. I left from 4 to 6 stalks to the hill. The rows were three feet to four inches each way. You couldn't get that yield of corn thinned to 3 or 4 stalks."

Early "Red Glaze" or King Philip Corn.

A very early Flint or "State" corn, with deep yellow kernels tinged with red. The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8 rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will mature perfectly in any season, no matter how unfavorable. It was the only corn that matured perfectly in this neighborhood in the very cool summer of 1907. The stalks grow about 7 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder. We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety. This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under unfavorable conditions. Shelled corn from choice ears. Qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00. Selected ears, 10 lbs. 60c; a bushel (35 lbs.) \$1.75.



Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)

Samples of any variety of corn will be mailed on request.

"FARMER'S FRIEND" CORN

An Extra Early Yellow Flint Variety

We got this corn some years ago from Northern Vermont where the seasons are short and corn had to be very early to mature at all.

When we first got it the ears were quite short but filled out to the very tip with large heavy yellow kernels. It was very prolific, many stalks producing 3 good sound ears.

Since then we have been breeding this corn up with a view to getting longer ears with smaller butts, and stalks that grow taller. In this we have succeeded in a marked degree. The ears are now 8 to 9 inches long with small butts and filled right out to the tip.

The stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high and have very large leaves and small butts, so make the very best of fodder. The great value of this variety is its earliness. It will ripen in the most Northern parts of the country and give excellent yields where the larger and later kinds would fail. Shelled corn from first-class selected ears. Qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50. Ears, 10 lbs. 70c; bu. 35 lbs. \$2.00.

CLARK'S EARLY WONDER

A New Early Yellow Dent Corn

We have long wanted a good, big, yellow Dent corn that would mature in this locality (Western New York). Davis' Early Huron came the nearest filling this want, but the ears are not quite as large as we should prefer. It is however, a very early corn and is valuable on that account.

Clark's Early Wonder has larger ears and deeper kernels than any other Dent corn we ever saw grown in this locality, which matured perfectly in an ordinary season.

We have tried it thoroughly and are convinced that it will prove a very valuable corn for the Northern states.

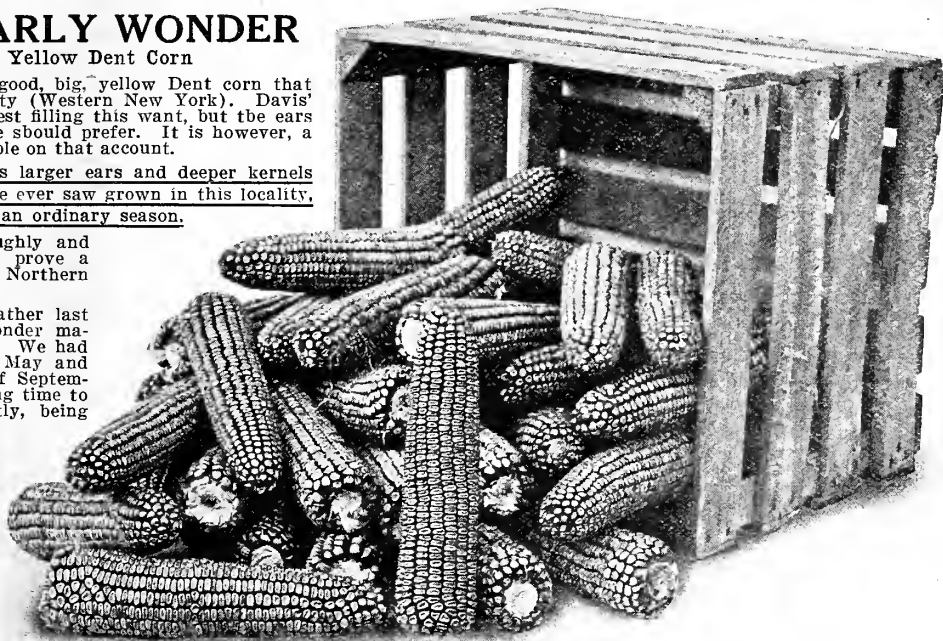
We had no real corn weather last summer, yet the Early Wonder matured perfectly before frost. We had a heavy frost the 27th of May and the corn was cut the last of September, so it did not have a long time to grow; yet matured perfectly, being sound and hard in spite of the very wet weather we had all the fall.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of deep yellow kernels $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more deep, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad. Many weigh a pound each when fully dry.

The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and often produce two good ears. This will prove a magnificent corn for ensilage as well as for husking as it produces a heavy yield of stalks, big ears of corn and matures early, so it will get fully ripe before danger of frost.

This corn is the result of many years of intelligent and long continued selection by Mr. E. F. Clark, of Michigan. Mr. Clark's home is in the central part of the state, well North, so the seasons are as short as they are in western New York. When we visited Mr. Clark's farm September 5th, 1913, his corn was all cut and perfectly ripe at that date.

We were much impressed with the size and heavy yield of this corn, so procured some seed and tried it out on our own farm for two years before we decided to sell it. It has proved to be all we thought it would when we saw it—and more.



Clark's Early Wonder

This corn is far and away the biggest and heaviest yielding early Dent corn we have ever seen.

The seed we offer was grown here in Monroe County, N. Y., from very choice seed furnished by the originator.

This is a remarkable corn and we are much indebted to Mr. Clark for allowing us the privilege of introducing it to other growers who we are sure will appreciate it.

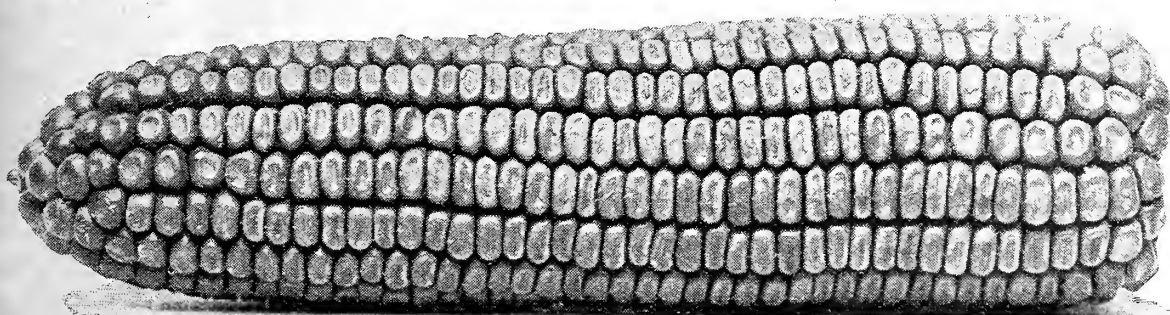
Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.00. Sample ear 25c postpaid. Sample of grain free.

DAVIS' IMPROVED EARLY HURON CORN

A Very Early Dent Corn Suitable for New York and the New England States

It is a well-known fact that the Western Dent corn yields more bushels of shelled corn per acre than the Eastern "State" corn. Western grown seed, however, does not produce corn that ripens well in the East. When seed grown in this state is used and the variety is a good one, Dent corn will mature perfectly and produce big yields of nice sound corn.

Where horses are fed corn on the ear Dent corn is much better than Flint or State corn, as it is softer and shells easier.



Photograph of Davis' Early Huron corn Two-third Natural Size

Davis' Improved Early Huron is the earliest Dent corn we know of. This corn ripens fully as early as most varieties of Flint or "State" corn and earlier than some.

This improved strain of early Huron corn was bred up by Mr. A. S. Davis, who lives only a few miles from us. Mr. Davis has selected his seed corn with years with a view to improving the type and has succeeded in producing so good a corn that he was awarded a silver cup for the best exhibit of corn at the State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., 1911, and took first premium in 1914.

The ears are of medium length, 8 to 9 inches long, and have 14 to 16 rows of deep yellow well-formed kernels. The cob is small and dries out quickly, and the ears break off easily when husked. The ears are very compact and heavy. Two bushel crates of ears will produce nearly 1½ bushels of shelled corn. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and make good fodder.

For those who want to raise large crops of corn that will get ripe early in September we highly recommend this variety.

PRICE OF SEED. We offer some very fine seed, grown in this neighborhood, that will be found of the highest quality in every way. It has been thoroughly dried in our drying houses and the germination is almost perfect. 99 per cent or better. Shelled corn from the very best ears. Qt. 25c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00. Selected ears, 10 lbs. 60c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$1.75. (70 lbs. of ears will make one bushel shelled corn, which would plant 4 acres of ground.)

87 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

The Connecticut Experiment Station reports as follows:

"No doubt you will be interested to know that in 1914 your Early Huron corn yielded 87 bushels per acre of dry shelled corn, and was third on the list of 27 varieties at New Haven. So far it has proven to be an excellent variety for Connecticut."—D. F. Jones, Director.

Sanford White Flint Corn. The Sanford has long been the most popular white Flint corn. The ears are long and the kernels are of good size, white and very hard. The stalks grow tall and very leafy which makes this one of the most valuable varieties for fodder in the North. The ears mature earlier than the Dent or "Western" corn usually sown for fodder, while the stalks are tall without being coarse. Pk. 60c; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

Pride of the North. A very popular, early, yellow Dent corn. The ears are of medium size, 8 or 9 inches long and the corn is deep yellow, hard and of high feeding value. One of the best kinds for fodder or ensilage. Not as early as Davis' Early Huron. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.85; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu.

EARLY GOLDEN SURPRISE CORN

Although not quite as early as Davis' Early Huron or Clark's Early Wonder this is an early Dent corn called a "90-day" variety in Ohio, and matures perfectly in western New York in a favorable season.

The ears are of good length, not too large around, nearly the same size the whole length, small cob and deep, well formed, yellow kernels. It not only produces large crops of corn of the highest grade, but it also is valuable for fodder and ensilage. Large dairymen who have tried this corn say it is the best variety they can raise for ensilage. It produces immense crops of stalks of the best quality, being leafy and not too coarse. The ears mature early so that the corn can be cut before danger of frost. This will be found a better variety than Leaming for ensilage in New York and New England as it matures earlier.

Those who want an early Yellow Dent corn that is well bred and very prolific will find the Golden Surprise a most satisfactory variety. The seed we offer is exceptionally fine, being of a carefully bred strain and of perfect germination.

Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

Mr. C. R. Mellen, of Geneva, N. Y., writes August 24, 1914:

"This spring I purchased of you seed from "Early Golden Surprise" for my silos. This field of corn is such a splendid success that I wish you could see it. It is acknowledged by all to be the best piece of corn anywhere around here. I believe it is the best corn I ever raised and I have raised some good corn."

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn. This is one of the most prolific varieties of Dent corn grown. If you want to raise good corn and lots of it plant the White Cap. The corn is yellow with a white tip or "cap" to each kernel, so that the ears look white on the outside, but the corn when shelled is light yellow and very handsome. The ears are of good length (about 10 inches), large around, with 16 to 18 rows, and filled out to the tips.

It will mature in some of the Southern counties of this state and anywhere in Pennsylvania, Ohio and lower Michigan. The seed we offer was grown for us in northern Ohio and is of a fine, pure strain.

SELECTED GRADE. This seed is from the very finest ears and is recommended when it is desired to raise grain, not fodder. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.40; 2 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu. Tip and butt kernels removed before shelling 40c per bushel extra. Ears \$1.60 per bu. (35 lbs.) This will make about 30 pounds shelled corn.

NO. 1 GRADE. This is the same as the selected grade, except that the ears are not so carefully sorted and the tip and butt kernels are left on. It is all good sound seed corn of strong vitality. This grade of seed is suitable for fodder and ensilage. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.85; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Mr. Harry S. Chapin, Berkshire County, Mass., writes:

"I have had great luck with your White Dent Corn for ensilage, as it grows from 12 to 14 feet high and ears are fine."

Improved Early Leaming. This is one of the best for grain and fodder. It is medium early and ripens well in some parts of this state, although it is not a safe variety to raise North of Pennsylvania. The ears are large, with very deep, bright yellow kernels. The cob is small. The stalks grow to a medium height, and often produce two large ears, and make first-class fodder. This corn succeeds well on nearly all soils and will produce large crops of high grade, deep yellow corn. This is one of the best varieties to sow for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain. We offer some very choice seed of a thoroughbred strain, grown for us in northern Ohio. It is a week or ten days earlier than Leaming grown in Iowa and Illinois.

SELECTED GRADE. Seed from the very finest ears only. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.40; 2 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu. Tip and butt kernels removed before shelling 40c per bushel extra. Ears \$1.60 per bu. (35 lbs.)

NO. 1 GRADE. First-class seed of almost perfect germination (97-99%) well suited to sow for fodder and ensilage. Bu. \$1.75; 2 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu. Special prices on large lots. Please write us stating quantity required.

IT PAYS TO USE GOOD SEED CORN

You are often tempted to buy seed corn where you can get it with the least trouble and expense. This is often the cause of much wasted labor and loss of the crop.

One of our customers in Connecticut writes:

"The seed corn I bought of you last year was fine. Some of my friends thought I was foolish to pay 25c and freight per bushel more than they did right here, but they had to plant twice and then had a poor stand. I planted once and I guess about every kernel came up."

CORN THAT FILLS THE SILO

It is really not so important to fill the silo as it is to put in the right stuff. People used to think that it was not necessary or advisable to have ears on the stalks put in a silo, but we all know better now. We want not only lots of ears but want them ripe. The more matured corn is, so long as the stalks are green, the better will be the ensilage and the farther it will go. A half bushel of ensilage with matured grain in it is worth as much as a bushel without grain.

It is, therefore, not good farming to sow a variety of corn for ensilage that will not mature the grain in a normal season.

The length of the season varies very much in different localities in the same state, so one variety cannot be recommended for all parts of the same state. All we can do is to tell as nearly as we can the time it takes the different varieties to

mature, so anyone can choose the kind best suited to his locality. The point is to get a variety that will produce the largest yield and at the same time be early enough to mature the grain before frost. The earlier the corn, the smaller the stalks, as a rule, so it is well to use as late a kind as is safe, but do not run too much risk, better have a little smaller yield than to get caught by frost before the corn is matured.

THE SEED IS IMPORTANT

Many people buy seed for ensilage corn of the local dealer who has no means of testing it and who buys it where he can get it at the lowest price. Varieties are usually badly mixed and the corn that it is of poor vitality,

Filling a Silo at Moreton Farm

the date of maturity is uncertain, while a good many find after planting resulting in a thin stand and a small yield.

It may cost a little more to get Harris' seed corn, but when you get it you can depend on it coming up and producing the kind of corn you ordered.

Every lot of corn we sell is tested for germination, and the result of the test is marked on the label, so there is no guess work about it.

The following are excellent varieties for ensilage. They are given in the order in which they mature—the earliest first and the later last:

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT. This is an extremely early corn that is valuable for ensilage in the most Northern districts. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and produce an abundance of ears that mature the first of September when planted the last of May. See price, page 48.

DAVIS' EARLY HURON. A very early Dent corn that will mature for the silo in places where the seasons are very short. It is as early as the yellow Flint corn described above, and the stalks grow taller, but we do not think it produces quite so many ears. We highly recommend this corn where a very early kind is required. Special grade for ensilage. Bu. \$2.00; 2 bu. or more at \$1.90 per bu.

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET. A little later than the two kinds named above, but both the stalks and ears are larger and the yield greater. A grand variety for places where corn can be planted by May 25th and not cut before the middle of September. The ears are so large that the percentage of grain in the ensilage is very high. See page 48. Bu. \$2.60; bag of 2 bu. \$5.00.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. The stalks grow tall and the ears are of good size and mature about the same time as Gold Nugget, but are not so large. We offer choice Northern grown seed. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. Makes medium size stalks and ears, and matures later than Gold Nugget, and a few days earlier than Leaming, but the stalks and ears are not so large. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.85; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu.

EARLY GOLDEN SURPRISE. Makes a very large growth of stalks and produces good size ears and matures medium early—a little before Leaming. See page 50.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. An excellent medium-early kind, fully as early as Leaming, and makes a little taller stalks but the ears are perhaps not so large. This corn is a very vigorous grower and will produce a good crop on rather poor soil, where other kinds would not grow well. See price, page 50.

LEAMING, Improved Early Strain. Produces very large leafy stalks and big ears. Our improved early strain grown in northern Ohio matures a week earlier than corn grown in Iowa and Nebraska and is much better for the Eastern states. This strain of Leaming will ripen the ears dry and hard in western New York in a favorable season. It is one of the very best kinds for ensilage in this locality or farther south. See price, page 50.

CUBAN GIANT. This variety will produce immense crops of fodder as the stalks grow 10 to 12 feet high and are covered with leaves. It is, however, rather late for the Northeastern states if matured grain is desired. In a favorable season the ears will mature well, but other times they are quite soft when it is time to cut. For places with longer seasons we know of no other corn that will produce heavier crops of grain and fodder. Pk. 55c; bu. \$1.80; bag of 2½ bushels \$4.25 (or \$1.70 per bu. including bag).

EUREKA. We put this corn last because it is the latest variety. The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but it is so late that often no ears at all are produced when grown in the North. If a man wants to fill his silo with stalks the Eureka will do it, but there will be no grain in the ensilage, unless grown south of Pennsylvania. We can offer some true seed grown as far North as it is possible to raise this variety. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.85; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu.

Sweet Corn for Fodder. It is well known that fodder grown from sweet corn is richer, sweeter, and more tender than that grown from common corn. The best sweet corn for the purpose is Stowell's Evergreen. If the stalks are cut while green cows will eat them up clean with hardly any waste. There are varieties of corn sold for fodder called "Evergreen," but they are not sweet corn, and do not produce good fodder. What we offer is genuine Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. In raising this variety for seed there are, of course, many ears that are too small, not well filled, or true to type, which have to be rejected from our selected seed corn. All of this that will germinate well is what we offer for raising fodder. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.90; 2 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu. If a larger quantity is required please write for sample and price on quantity desired.

SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soiling that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value both for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

SOY BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay, or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or 3 tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre, and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy beans than any other kind.

FOR THE SILO. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage of protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut at the same time.

FOR PLOWING UNDER. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. The bean is now being largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free).

Medium Early Green Soy Bean. For the Northern states it is important to use a variety of Soy beans that will mature before frost. The large Southern Yellow or Mammoth Soy Bean will not mature North of Virginia. The Medium Early Green will mature here in New York State and yield immense crops. This is the best variety we know of for both hay and grain. The plants grow upright so they can be easily cut with a mower and the leaves do not drop off as quickly as some varieties. This variety has proved to be the heaviest producer of both grain and forage of any early kind suitable for the Northern states. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.15; bu. \$4.00; bag of 2 bu. \$3.85 per bu.

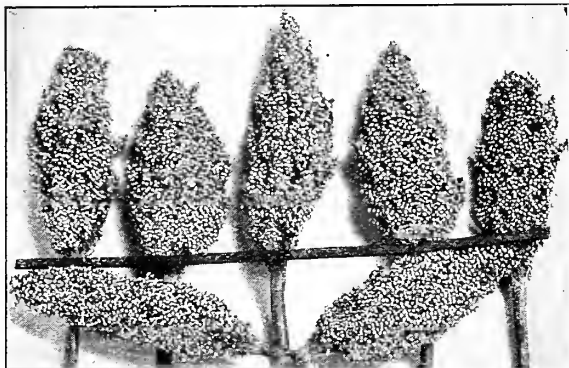
Mammoth Yellow Soy. This variety will not mature seed in the North, but makes a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. Qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25.

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kaffir corn and Milo Maise are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kaffir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grow 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown below.



Feterita

The grain is a little smaller than Kaffir corn and is excellent for chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (28 lbs.) per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 7c per lb. (A bushel weighs 50 lbs.)

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

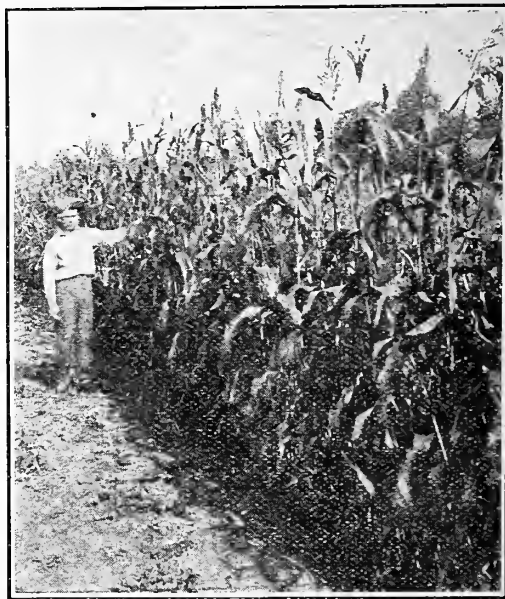
The Best Forage Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and give a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 pounds or 2½ quarts per acre. It does best if sown about the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, the best variety, 12c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00; 25 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.

SORGHUM



Early Amber Sorghum

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

EARLY AMBER. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the Northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. Lb. 10c; pk. 70c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.50; 2 or more bu. at \$2.35 per bu.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

It is easily cured as clover and will yield large crops. We usually sow 1½ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Pk. 60c; bu. \$3.50; bag lots (2½ bu.) \$3.30 per bu. Price will be quoted by letter on larger lots.

COW PEAS

This is really a bean and is used for both hay and for plowing under.

WHIPPOORWILL. The most popular variety. It produces a heavy growth of vines and is a rapid grower. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

SUDAN GRASS

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a few years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows from 6 to 8 feet tall, but if cut when about half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

We have had but little experience with this new plant, but from what we have seen of it in our trial grounds we should strongly advise everyone interested in forage crops to try some of it.

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

The seed should be sown about the time corn is planted in your locality.

PRICE OF SEED. Trial pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more at 20c per lb.

KAFFIR CORN

This is a variety of sorghum and produces much larger crops of grain than any other kind. It is largely grown for both grain and fodder in the Southwestern states. It will produce 50 bushels of grain per acre and it is excellent for chickens, hogs, etc. It is not affected by dry weather to any extent and yields good crops when other grains fail on account of drought. It is rather too late to mature the grain in this locality.

When raised for grain sow 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre and cultivate same as corn. For hay, drill in about a bushel of seed per acre, using all teeth of grain drill.

RED KAFFIR. This is the most productive variety. Pk. 60c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.00; per 100 lbs. \$3.75.

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding purposes. The seed should be sown in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with large striped seeds, which makes most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 12c per lb.

JAPANESE MILLET

(*Panicum Crus-Galli*)



This is one of the largest varieties of millet.

This new millet from Japan is becoming quite popular in this country. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed. Lb. 15c; pk. 65c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$2.45; 2 bu. or more at \$2.35 per bu.

German or Golden Millet. Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a good crop before fall. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre.

Price, about \$1.75 per bu., subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet, and makes finer hay of better quality. Price, about \$1.70 per bu. Lowest market price will be quoted by letter at any time.



Photograph of Sudan Grass growing on Moreton Farm

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 3 to 4 feet or more in length and having very fine dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches actually adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September. Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, using about 2 or 3 pecks of rye and 30 to 45 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel) of vetches per acre. It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil the vetches will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

SOW WITH OATS. Many people are now sowing Hairy Vetches with oats in the spring. The vetches do not grow much until the oats are cut when they spring up and cover the ground. This is an excellent plan where winter wheat is not sown after oats, as the vetch adds greatly to the fertility of the soil when plowed under the following spring. This is an ideal way to prepare land for corn or potatoes. The vetch seed should be mixed with the oats, using about 6 pounds vetch to each bushel of oats and sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. Owing to the war in Europe the price of vetches has advanced and may go much higher. The prices here quoted are subject to change.

HAIRY VETCH. Pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.00; bu. (60 lbs.) \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$19.00. Write us for special price on large lots, stating about the quantity required.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*.) This variety is similar to the above but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise it for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. or more at 7c per lb.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

We sell only the highest grades of grass seeds. They are practically pure and are all tested for germination before we send them out.

If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store.

The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

If seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 5.

Please write us for samples and prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating what will be needed.

Good Seed is the Cheapest. Good pure seed of clover, timothy or other grasses costs more per bushel than low-grade seeds, but when you come to figure it out the high-grade seed is the cheapest. Take for example this case. If clover seed is 99.5 per cent pure and germinates 98 per cent and sells for \$12.00 per bushel there would be 58½ pounds of good live seeds in a bushel which would cost 20½¢ per pound.

If, on the other hand, seed that is 97 per cent pure and germinates 80 per cent costs \$11.00 per bushel, there would be 46.2 pounds of good seed which would cost 24¢ per pound.



Alfalfa—Second Cutting from Seed Sown the Previous August

Mr. Samuel R. White, of Danbury, Conn., writes June 17, 1914:

"Could you tell me where your Northern Grown Alfalfa comes from? We have a fine stand from our last August seeding from your seed, and most Alfalfa in Connecticut winter-killed and I did not know but the seed might have something to do with it. We have used your seeds for several seasons and have been thoroughly satisfied."

High Grade Alfalfa Seed. It is a good deal of work to get a field of alfalfa started right, but when you have it established it will last for a good many years and prove more profitable than most gold mines.

You can't expect perfect success unless you use good seed—the very best seed. There are other points to be considered also, but the seed is of great importance. A great deal of low grade seed is sold. It usually contains many weed seeds, dead seed and other impurities, the worst of which is dodder. Such seed is very expensive at any price.

We are glad to be able to offer some very pure, clean, bright alfalfa seed, grown in Montana. This seed has been examined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and found to be entirely free from dodder, trifolium and burr clover, and to be 99.75 per cent pure and germinates 96 per cent.

This seed costs a lot more than common seed, but it is better worth 50¢ per pound than common seed is worth 10¢.

PRICE. Lb. 35¢; 10 lbs. 25¢ per lb.; 50 lbs. or more 24¢ per pound, or \$14.40 per bu. of 60 lbs.

It only requires 12 to 15 pounds of this high-grade seed to sow an acre, while 25 to 30 pounds of ordinary seed would be required to get the same results.

Grimm Alfalfa

This variety of alfalfa has more branching roots than the common variety and is said to be hardier and more productive

in the Northwest where the common variety sometimes winter-kills. We have tried this alfalfa on our own farm and cannot see so far any advantage over the seed of the common alfalfa grown in Montana, which was sown by the side of the Grimm seed which we obtained from the original introducer in Minnesota. Both lots are practically perfect so this is nothing against the Grimm. Possibly where the soil is shallow and alfalfa is apt to run out in the winter the Grimm may be better. When common alfalfa does well we see no advantage in using the Grimm.

We offer seed grown in Minnesota which we believe to be pure and genuine. Lb. 95¢; 10 lbs. or more at 85¢ per lb.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in August. The ground should be very thoroughly prepared and should receive a dressing of about 1000 pounds lime per acre. Sow 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of seed and how well the land is prepared. For August seeding plow the land early, (this is important), and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Nitro-germ" described on page 57.

For spring seeding prepare the land as for oats or barley and drill in about one bushel barley per acre sowing the alfalfa on the drilled land and roll it dry. Cut the barley for hay when it heads out and before it get ripe.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Grows well on low, wet land, where Red Clover will not do well. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half as much Alsike as Red. There is a great difference in grades of this seed. Low grades contain as much as 50 per cent impurities and dead seed. The seed we offer is 99.60 per cent pure. Lb. 30c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.50; bu. about \$12.50. Please write us for prices when ready to buy.

CRIMSON CLOVER. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. Extra fine seed. Pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.50.

RED CLOVER, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. We can furnish the highest grade of seed free from dodder, and over 99.5 per cent pure. We shall be glad to send sample and quote lowest possible price at any time. This high grade seed costs but little more than seed of ordinary quality and is worth very much more. Lb. 30; pk. about \$3.50; bu. about \$13.50.

RED CLOVER, Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is not as valuable for hay. Most dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same bag, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We buy only seed that is guaranteed by the grower to be pure and genuine Mammoth, the price of which will be quoted by letter at any time. Crop very short. Pk. about \$3.90; bu. about \$15.00.

TIMOTHY. One of the most valuable grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre. We can furnish choicest re-cleaned seed at the market price. Please write us for sample and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50. Price variable.

NOTE. The prices quoted above for Clover and Timothy seed are about what the seed is worth now (January 1, 1916). The market price of seed may change very much before spring. Please write for samples and prices when you are ready to buy. Our prices are always low for the high quality of seed we handle.

WHITE CLOVER. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. Per lb. 60c; 10 lbs. or more at 55c per lb.

SWEET CLOVER, White Flowers. This clover will grow on rough, poor land where other grasses fail. We offer the true white flower variety. The culture is the same as for alfalfa. Hulled seed. Lb. 35c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.50.

Unhulled seed. Does not look as well as the hulled, but it grows just as well. Lb. 30c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.50; bu. \$13.25.

BROMUS INERMIS, or Awnless Brome Grass. A good grass for dry climates. Will make a strong growth on land too dry for other grasses to grow. Highest grade seed. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. at 16c per lb.; 50 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It forms a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. Per lb. 10c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$2.00; \$8.00 per 100 lbs.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. An annual grass. Largely grown in the South, where it is used for hay and pasture and also for lawns. Per lb. 10c; bu. (18 lbs.) \$1.75; \$8.00 per 100 lbs.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. Does not grow tall enough to make large yields of hay. High grade seed, 20c lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.10; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, 15c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$1.40; \$9.50 per 100 lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more at 14c per lb.; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP FESCUE. Makes a close, fine sod and is especially valuable for pasture on dry land. Also suitable for lawns. Per lb. 28c; 10 lbs. or more at 22c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. Per lb. 20c; \$18.00 per 100 pounds.

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Highest grade seed. 25c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.75.

RED TOP. Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest re-cleaned seed (weighing 32 pounds per bushel). Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more 15c per lb. Unhulled seed (that is seed in the chaff), per bu. of 14 lbs. \$1.70. Price variable. Write for samples and price when ready to buy.

Mixed Grasses for Pastures and Hay

The usual custom of sowing timothy and red clover for hay is all right when the land is to be left in grass only a year or two. If to be left longer some other grasses should be used, as red clover soon dies out and timothy does not afford a good second growth for pasturage after the hay is cut.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasturage as some other kinds which make a thick, close turf. Much better results could be obtained if people would use the kinds of grasses best suited to the purpose for which they are raised instead of using the same kinds for all purposes and all soils.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land half fitted requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

Mixtures for Permanent Pasture

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramping of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some start early in the spring and others continue growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different kinds should be used.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is more than to use timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seedling land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years.

MIXTURE No. 1, for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry soil. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 pounds of this mixture per acre. 17c per lb.; \$16.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 2, for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of time. 18c per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs.

Mixtures for Hay

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and other kinds that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick, strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre.

MIXTURE NO 3. For high and dry soil; medium and light. 16c per lb.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. 17c per lb.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.



Harris' Lawn Grass Seed. This mixture of grass seeds is composed of such kinds as make the closest and finest turf and which stand hot and dry weather best. These grasses will make a quick growth and cover the ground within a few weeks after sowing and form a permanent rich green turf. This mixture contains white clover which is one of the very best grasses to stand hot, dry weather, and will keep green through long periods of drought when other grasses turn brown if not constantly watered. If the clover is not wanted please so note on the order and it will be omitted. For renewing old lawns it is a good plan to stir the ground thoroughly with a rake or harrow so as to destroy moss and small weeds. Sow the seed, using about half the quantity as for first seeding, and roll the lawn.

HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED. Only the highest grade of seeds used in this mixture. Use about 1 pound or $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts for every 400 square feet of lawn. That is $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ qts. 35c; pk. (6 lbs.) \$1.50; bu. (24 lbs.) \$5.00.

FOR SHADY LAWNS. Although no grass will grow on land that is entirely shaded during the whole day, the grasses in this mixture will thrive in places where ordinary kinds would die in a few months after seeding. Lh. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

Inoculate the Soil for Alfalfa, Soy Beans and Vetches

It has been found necessary in most cases where alfalfa, Soy beans and vetches have not before been grown on the land to inoculate it in some way with the bacteria necessary to the best development of these plants and other legumes.

The easiest way to do this is to inoculate the seed before sowing with pure cultures of the bacteria suited to the particular kind of plant.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ Cultures

are the most reliable we know of. The culture is simply put in water and this is sprinkled on the seed before sowing.

Full directions come with each package.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, with the same degree of care as Mulford antitoxins, serums, vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world. There are other cheaper cultures offered, but there are so many chances for deception in regard to the quality of these cultures that we prefer to handle only those prepared by a perfectly reliable house, such as the Mulford Co.

PRICES. The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes named above at the following prices: Garden size (about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) 50c; one acre size \$1.50; five acre size \$5.00. Special prices on lots of 15 acres or more in one order, either of one kind or assorted. Please write us.

Be sure to always specify the particular kind of crop for which The Mulford Nitro-Germ is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

Write to-day for free booklet giving valuable information regarding the nitrogen-fixing bacteria and describing the preparation and the use of **THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM**.



Uninoculated

Alfalfa

Inoculated

Planted September, 1912. Photographed (same scale) April, 1913. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with The Mulford Nitro-Germ. All other conditions identical. The contrast speaks for itself.

FLOWERS



IT IS easy to raise many beautiful flowers in the open ground from seed sown in the spring. It is important to select the most desirable kinds of flowers and the best varieties.

Many people often express surprise that such handsome flowers can be so easily raised, and wonder why more people do not raise them.

The flowers shown in the colored photograph on the cover of this catalogue were all grown at Moreton Farm from seed sown in the open ground in May and received no more attention than a vegetable garden requires.

The tall spikes of flowers are annual Larkspur. They commence blooming in July and continue constantly in flowers until killed by hard freezing weather in November. This is a flower that is not as generally grown as it should be.

The tall bushy plants to the right in the same photograph are Cosmos, of an early flowering strain. The seed was sown in May and the plants commenced blooming the first week in August, and were constantly covered with bloom until October 25, when a hard frost killed them.

Formerly Cosmos could only be made to flower in the North by raising the plants in a greenhouse and setting them out in May, but now we have an early strain that has flowers fully as large as the old late kind and will flower only a little over two months after the seed is sown.

The plants grow so fast it is fun to watch them. Their graceful, delicate foliage is quite ornamental even when the plants are not in flower.

To the left in the picture are Phlox Drummondii—the annual kind. They form a perfect mat of flowers of the most brilliant colors, and are in bloom from July until November.

Further to the left are Zinnias, which make a charming display of color of various shades of gold, orange, pink and red. As easy to raise as pig weed, and flower for a long time.

There are other flowers in the garden which cannot be seen in the picture. Among the most attractive is Salpiglossis or "Velvet Trumpet" as it is sometimes called. This beautiful flower ought to be more generally grown. It is easily raised.

Another very attractive flower is the new Double Blue Cornflower or Bachelor's Button. The flowers are twice as large as the old variety and very much handsomer. No trouble at all to raise.

The above remarks refer to some of the annual flowers that are worthy of more general attention than they have received. Of course all flower lovers

will continue to raise Asters, Sweet Peas, Pansies, etc., getting the best new varieties. There are improvements made every year. Do not forget Salvia. Start the plants early and have a gorgeous mass of scarlet to brighten the garden in the late summer.

Hardy Perennial Flowers from Seed

Too many people object to waiting a year before getting results from the seed they sow. On this account many beautiful flowers that are of easy culture are neglected.

A good way to do is to raise plants of hardy flowers in some out-of-the-way place in the garden and in the late fall transplant them to the places where they are to grow. In this way the ground may be occupied with annual flowers all summer so there will be no waste of time and garden space.

In this catalogue the flowers that are hardy perennials are among the annuals in regular alphabetical order, and the fact that they are perennial is mentioned in the description.

Among the most desirable hardy flowers are: Hollyhocks, Gaillardia, Delphinium (Larkspur), Columbine, Hardy Poppies, Pyrethrum or "Painted Daisy," Sweet William, Forget-me-not, Campanula or Bell Flower, Foxglove, etc.

All these are perfectly hardy and need no protection in winter, except Forget-me-not which should have a light covering of leaves. The seeds may be sown in the spring or summer, any time before the 1st of August.

Some hardy plants, like Chrysanthemums and Anemone do not come true from seed, so are propagated from cutting. We, therefore, offer plants only of these kinds, as seeds would not be satisfactory.

Directions for Culture

We have printed a little pamphlet on the culture of vegetables and flowers which we will send free of charge to anyone who orders seeds of us amounting to 50c or more, and who asks for it.

Harris' Flower Seeds

Everyone who has purchased flower seeds know that many of them fail to germinate. This is often the fault of the gardener, but also many times it is due to poor seed.

The same care we take in testing vegetable seeds is also applied to flower seeds as well. Every lot is tested and none is sold that does not show good vitality. You can depend upon Harris' flower seeds growing if given a chance.

AGERATUM

Very pretty blue and white flowers growing on plants 8 to 10 inches high. Especially useful for beds and borders, as the plants are covered with flowers all summer. Blue, pkt. 5c; pure white, pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS

The plant grows 4 or 5 feet high and bears long tassel-like flowers of a deep red color. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. SWEET ALYSSUM. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

LITTLE GEM. A dwarf variety, growing only 5 or 6 inches high, but the plant spreads out to a foot in diameter and is covered with compact spikes of white flowers all summer. To get the best results the plants should be thinned to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ASTERS



New Lavender Rochester
Aster

Everyone knows asters, and most people who have any garden at all raise them. But many do not get the best varieties and give them the proper care to produce the largest and handsomest flowers.

We live in an "aster country" where asters grow to perfection, and where a large part of the seed used in this country is grown, so we are familiar with the best varieties and know what good asters are.

The seed we offer is largely of our own growing from the best flowers only, all "sports" and plants producing inferior blooms being pulled out.

To raise the best asters the seed should be sown in boxes or cold frames about April 1 and the plants set in the open ground about June 1. Very good flowers can also be obtained by sowing the seed in the open ground the last of April, and setting out the plants as soon as large enough. Each plant should have at least two square feet of space. That is, they should be set out 1½ feet apart each way, or in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row. This is as close as they should ever be set out to get the largest and handsomest flowers.

New Lavender Rochester. This new aster attracted a great deal of attention on our farm the past summer. We never saw finer asters than those we raised of this variety. The flowers are unusually large, often 5 inches to 6 inches across, and the long narrow twisted petals form a deep fluffy mass nearly three inches through.

The plants branch from the bottom and produce a remarkable number of flowers, often 12 to 15 large blooms on one plant.

The color is a clear lavender with no purple shade. There is no finer aster of this color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 70c.

Rose Perfection. A beautiful new aster of a brilliant rose color. Probably the handsomest red aster yet produced. The flowers are large, very full with rather broad petals with a distinct "whorl" in the center. The plants grow 2 feet high and produce a great number of flowers. They bloom medium early coming on before the late kinds. Pkt. 12c; 3 pkts. 30c.

Pink Enchantress. One of the most beautiful light pink asters that blooms early. The color is the same soft pink of the Enchantress carnation. The flowers are very large, full with broad incurved petals and have long stems. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 70c.

Peerless Pink. We regard this as one of the very best pink asters. The flowers are of very large size, of graceful form and carried on long stiff stems. The flowers are of good substance, so carry well when shipped or handled. The color is a soft delicate shade of pink, much like Semple's Pink Branching, but a little deeper. The flowers are also much like the Semple's, but larger. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 55c.

Crego Pink. The flowers are simply immense, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and are produced on strong stems often 2 feet long. They are also of beautiful form, with very long and gracefully curled petals, and are perfectly double, very few showing any yellow centers.

The color is a very light shade of soft pink deepening as the flower opens. This is the largest aster we know of. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

Crego White. Pure white flowers of very large size and fine form. One of the very finest white asters. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

LAVENDER GEM. An early flowering aster of a pleasing shade of lavender. The flowers are large with long twisted petals, very full and double. The plant is of moderate growth, branching near the ground, and the flowers are borne on long, slender stems. This we think is the best early aster of this color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

VIOLET KING. The "King" asters have narrow rolled petals which gives the flowers a distinct appearance. The flowers are large, full and stand erect on long stems. Season, medium late. The Violet King is of a clear, light purple or violet. Pkt. 10c. ¼ oz. 50c.



Peerless Pink Aster

ROSE KING. Similar to the Violet King, except in color which is a deep rose—bright and glowing. One of the handsomest red asters. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

WHITE KING. The flowers are a little larger than the other King asters and the petals not so much rolled which give the flowers a more graceful appearance. They are very handsome, pure white asters for cutting and last a long time when picked. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

SEMPEL'S PINK BRANCHING. The flowers are large and of fine form, with long gracefully curled petals, and are of a beautiful shade of clear, light pink. They are borne on long, slender stems, so that they are very graceful when used as cut flowers for decorative purposes. The plants make a strong growth and produce great numbers of large, perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.50.

SEMPEL'S BRANCHING, Mixed Colors. These asters are similar to the Pink Branching described above, except in color. We have a mixture of the best colors yet obtained in this class. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Late Branching Asters. The flowers are of a slightly different form from those of the Sempe's Branching, the petals being broader and not so much incurved in the center. This class produces some of the very handsomest asters and the plants are strong and healthy, producing a great profusion of beautiful large flowers from August until late in the autumn.

White. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Rose. A very handsome rose-colored aster, of fine form and charming shade of bright red. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

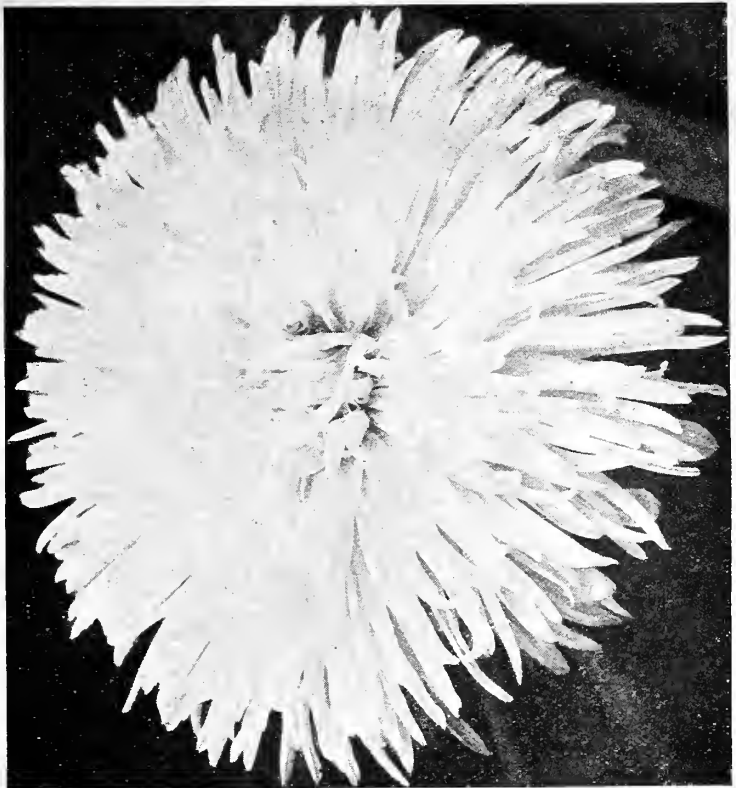
Mixed Colors. Of many different colors, pink, rose, crimson, lavender and purple. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Royal Purple. The flowers are of large size perfectly double with incurved petals, and of a deep shade of royal purple. Blooms quite early and has long graceful stems. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Cardinal Aster. A very bright-colored aster for beds or borders. The plants grow a foot to 18 inches in height and are covered with bright cardinal red flowers of fine form and medium size. Adds a charming hit of color to any garden. Pkt. 10c.

OSTRICH PLUME, Terra Cotta. A very unique and charming aster having long twisted petals. The flowers are large and of a beautiful shade of salmon pink, a color not often seen in asters. Every one should have some of this variety. Pkt. 10c.

SPECIAL OFFER. Four of the Best Asters. We will send one packet each of Peerless Pink, Crego White, Rose King and Royal Purple for 25c net. This will give a collection of the very finest asters of four distinct colors that are most desired.



WHITE KING ASTER

CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED. This mixture is composed of seed of Crego Pink, White Branching, Peerless Pink, Violet King, Rose King, Rochester Lavender and Royal Purple. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

ASTER PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the following varieties of asters (which are the best kinds) ready to set out about June 1. These plants will produce very handsome flowers in August:

CREGO PINK.

CREGO WHITE.

ROYAL PURPLE. Dark purple.

PEERLESS PINK.

ROSE KING. Bright rose color.

VIOLET KING. Light purple or violet.

ROSE PERFECTION.

LAVENDER ROCHESTER. Pure lavender.

These varieties include all the most desirable colors.

Price of Plants. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75.

FLOWERING PLANTS

We can furnish plants of the following varieties of flowers (annuals) in addition to Asters named above:

	Doz.	50
CARNATION, Giant Marguerite, plants ready May 1st.....	\$0.40	\$1.60
HELIOTROPE, Large-flowering, plants ready May 1st.....	.60	2.00
LARKSPUR (annual), Mixed colors, plants ready May 1st.....	.30	1.00
PANSY, Triumph of the Giants, plants ready May 15th.....	.35	1.25
STOCKS, Beauty of Nice, pink, plants ready May 15th.....	.30	1.00
STOCKS, Bianca, white, plants ready May 15th.....	.30	1.00
SNAPDRAGON, Nelrose, deep pink, plants ready May 15th.....	.50	1.75
SNAPDRAGON, Venus, light, plants ready May 15th.....	.50	1.75
SNAPDRAGON, Mixed colors, plants ready May 15th.....	.40	1.50
SALVIA, Bonfire, plants ready May 15th.....	.70	2.50
VERBENA, Mammoth, plants ready May 15th.....	.50	1.75

We deliver the plants by parcel post anywhere east of the Mississippi River without extra charge. We will enter orders at any time and send the plants when it is time to set them out.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER*(Centaurea cyanus)*

A very popular flower and one that everybody can have, as it is as easy to raise as a weed. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and bloom continuously.

NEW DOUBLE BLUE CORNFLOWER

We are pleased to be able to offer a real double blue cornflower or Bachelor's Button. The flowers of this new strain are **very much larger** than the old type and nearly all of them are double. These are really very charming flowers of a pretty shade of blue and are so easily raised that anyone can have them. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. Flowers larger than the common Bachelor's Button and part of them are semi-double. They are not as large and double as the new blue variety described above. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion all summer. The colors composed of many shades of blue, lavender and pink. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Single flowers of a deep clear blue, and of large size. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

VICTORIA. A dwarf variety, growing only 8 inches high, and covered with dark blue flowers all summer. Very pretty for edges or borders. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

BALLOON VINE

A rapid growing vine with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling small balloons. Sow in May. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS

These charming flowers can be easily grown in the open ground, and will flower abundantly early in the summer. To get best results the plants should be thinned out to a foot apart.

Double Camellia-Flowered. The flowers are **very large and perfectly double**, and grow so thickly on the stems that the plant resembles a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, producing perfectly double flowers of the best form and largest size. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c. Pure white, pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE SPOTTED. Large semi-double flowers, spotted with various colors. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ROSE FLOWERED. Very pretty rose-like flowers most of which are double. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



New Double Blue Cornflower

CASTOR OIL BEAN*(Ricinus)*

A very effective plant for lawn decorations or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm and where the plants are to grow. It is well to put three or four seeds in a place and thin to one good plant.

CAMBODGENSIS. This is a most attractive and gorgeous variety. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish-bronze leaves with large red veins present a most luxurious and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish-brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS. The largest variety, often growing 12 feet tall with enormous leaves measuring over two feet across. The leaves are green, while the stalk, stem and veins of the leaves are red, brown and yellow, producing a gorgeous display of color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

BISMARKIANA. A new variety and one of the most handsome. Very large green leaves tinged with bronze, while the stems and ribs of the leaves are dark red almost black, with white lines running through them. Grows to the largest size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.



Castor Oil Beans (Ricinus)



White Rocket Candytuft

CANDYTUFT

Candytuft is a very hardy plant, easily grown, and flowers all summer. It is a universal favorite and is used for beds, borders, pots, etc.

EMPRESS. An improved variety producing very long spikes of bloom resembling a white hyacinth. This is certainly the finest white candytuft. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

DUNNETT'S CRIMSON. Flowers of a light shade of red. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

WHITE ROCKET. Large spikes of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

WHITE, SWEET SCENTED. The well known sweet-scented candytuft. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 20c.

MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the pink, purple and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL, White (Sempervirens). Hardy candytuft that will last for years and bloom very early in the spring before other flowers have started. The flowers are larger than the annual kinds, and are very handsome. Very useful for borders and also largely used in cemeteries. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 10c.

CANNAS

The seed should be sown in a box or pots in February or March, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past.

CANNA SEED. The handsomest named varieties of cannas can only be grown from bulbs, but some very nice ones can be raised from seed. We offer seed of the large flowering French cannas, which are by far the finest cannas grown. Soak the seed in warm water for a few days before planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

CANNA BULBS. See page 77.



Canterbury Bells

CANTERBURY BELLS

(*Campanula medium*)

An old favorite, very common in English gardens and now extensively grown in America. The plants grow 2 to 2½ feet high and are covered with pretty bell-shaped flowers of various colors. To get good flowering plants the seed should be sown in the summer and the plants set out in the fall where they are to grow and bloom the following summer.

SINGLE, Mixed Colors. The old-fashioned variety with single bell-shaped flowers. (See photograph.) Pkt. 5c.

"CUP AND SAUCER" (*C. calyanthema*). Very large flowers with "saucers" 3 or 4 inches in diameter which add much to their beauty. Mixed colors, blue, white and pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALLIOPSIS

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers easily grown and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn.

BICOLOR. The plants grow two feet tall and produce a profusion of bright-colored flowers about an inch in diameter, of every shade of yellow, brown and maroon, on long, graceful stems. Very easily raised and will flower all summer. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CALENDULA

A very charming flower, belonging to the Marigold family and cultivated in the same way.

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERED METEOR. A beautiful variety with large, golden-yellow flowers, having each petal striped with orange. The flowers are perfectly double, often three inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CENTAUREA or SWEET SULTON

The improved large flowering Sweet Sulton (*Centaurea Imperialis*) are much handsomer flowers than the old Sweet Sulton of by-gone days. They are very easily raised and should be better known.



Centaurea Imperialis, Improved Sweet Sulton

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS. These beautiful flowers often grow two inches in diameter, and have long, graceful stems. The plant is a vigorous grower and blooms for a long time. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in July, and they will continue to flower until fall. A light frost does not injure them. The flowers are pure white, lavender and lavender and white. These centaureas are certainly a great addition to our hardy annual flowers, and we are sure they will please all who raise them. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS. See Bachelor's Button, page 60.

GOLDEN WAVE. A most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are covered with bright golden yellow cup-shaped flowers with maroon centers. A row or bed of these plants with their long, graceful stems and bright foliage, in contrast with the bright color of the flowers, presents a most pleasing sight. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CAMPANULA or BELL-FLOWERS

Campanula, "Peach Bells"

The Bell-Flowers belong to the same family as Canterbury Bells, but are more graceful and the plant is perfectly hardy and will last for several years. They will flower the first season if started early.

PERSICIFOLIA OR PEACH BELLS. One of the most beautiful varieties, grows 2 to 3 feet high and has large blue bell-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PYRAMIDALIS, called "Chimney Bell-flower." Grows 4 to 5 feet tall with long stately spikes of large blue and white flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

COREOPSIS

Hardy perennial, with bright yellow flowers on long, graceful stems. The flowers will last a week after being picked and are therefore very useful for cut flowers. If sown early the plants will flower the first year, but very much better the second year, blooming from June until frost in the fall. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. The finest variety, with large flowers cut at the edges. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CLARKIA

Plants 2 feet high and covered with long spikes of very pretty double flowers. These are graceful and ornamental plants and should be more generally grown. Easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring.

Carmine Queen. A very attractive new variety of Clarkia that should be better known. The flowers are large, double and of a very pleasing shade of carmine pink. A much handsomer flower than any Clarkia we have seen before. The flowers are produced in sprays a foot long and make very useful and attractive cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS. Pretty double flowers of various shades of pink, purple and lavender. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

COBEA SCANDENS

A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow 30 feet before fall, producing large, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia*)

Easily grown and very showy and brilliantly colored plants. Sow the seed in the open ground where the plants are to grow.

THOMPSON'S MAGNIFICENT. A very handsome variety that should be better known. The plants grow two to three feet high, and are covered with long, graceful plumes of most intense crimson, scarlet and yellow. There is no flower that will produce such a brilliant mass of colors as this. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most attractive bit of color in any garden. We offer two colors separate. Crimson, pkt. 5c; Golden Yellow, pkt. 5c.

CARNATIONS

The largest and finest carnations can only be grown in green-houses, but the early flowering kinds described below produce very handsome flowers, and will bloom in the open ground during the late summer and fall if the seed is sown early in the spring in boxes placed in the house window and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is past. These carnations will flower until late in the fall and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house.

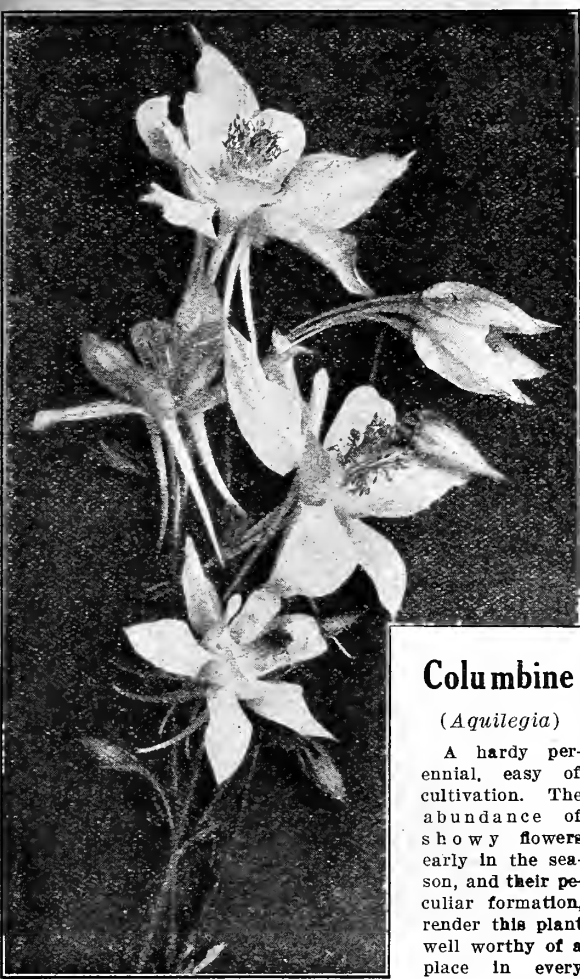
Marguerite. The earliest flowering variety of carnation and has large, handsome flowers. The plant is of a robust, upright growth and needs no support. Plants commence to flower early and continue for a long time. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

New Giant Marguerite. A new and improved strain produced on longer stems than the older kinds. This is the finest carnation that can be raised in the open ground. Pure white, pkt. 10c. Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

CARNATION PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the New Giant Marguerite at 40c per doz., postpaid



New Marguerite Carnation



Columbine

(*Aquilegia*)

A hardy perennial, easy of cultivation. The abundance of showy flowers early in the season, and their peculiar formation, render this plant well worthy of a place in every garden. The plants form large

Columbine—Large-flowering Hybrid clusters, from which their graceful flowers stand on long, slender stems about 1½ to 2 feet high. The plants do not flower the first season from seed, but will flower early the following summer and last for many years.

COERULEA. Flowers of the largest size and of a beautiful shade of violet blue, with white centers. One of the very handsomest single varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

NEW LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS. Composed of some beautiful new long-spurred varieties with very large single flowers of various colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPUR STRAIN. A very choice selection of varieties with the longest spurs and most attractive colors. The long graceful spurs add greatly to the charm of these flowers. There are no finer Columbines grown. Pkt. 20c; 2 pkts. 35c.

DOUBLE, MIXED COLOR. The double-flowered kinds are not as large as the single varieties, and in our opinion are not as handsome. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

SINGLE DAHLIA. These are becoming very popular and fashionable flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS. Seed saved from the largest and finest double dahlias, and will produce a high percentage of fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

COSMOS

One of the most attractive and useful flowers, now becoming very popular. The plants grow three to five feet high, with long, graceful stems and fine feathery leaves. The flowers resemble single dahlias, but not quite so large, and are very pretty and attractive for table or house decoration. The plants will endure considerable frost and will flower until late in the fall.

New Early Flowering Cosmos. Many people have wished to raise the large flowering Cosmos grown by florists, but have had difficulty in getting them to flower early enough to escape frost in the North. There has been early flowering varieties on the market for years, but the flowers have not been as large as the late ones.

Now we have a new strain that will commence flowering in ten weeks after the seed is sown and has flowers fully as large as the old late varieties.

The flowers often measure three inches across and are of various colors—white, pink, purple and deep red. The plants grow five feet tall and make excellent screens or background for other flowers.

Sow the seed where the plants are to grow and then thin to 18 inches apart.

We offer seed of our own growing from very large flowers.

White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS. The flowers of this improved cosmos grow very large, measuring three to four inches in diameter, and are of the most delicate colors, shading from pure white to deep red and purple. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and the flowers have long, graceful stems, and are most attractive and beautiful. In order to get them to flower early in the fall in this latitude the seed should be sown in pots or boxes in March and the plants set out in the open ground in May. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

LADY LENOX. A new Mammoth cosmos with very large flowers of a charming shade of shell pink. Blooms late, so plants should be started early. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



New Early-Flowering Cosmos



Japan Pinks, Double and Single

Delphinium or Hardy Larkspur

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of brilliant blue flowers. Easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground either in the spring or August and thinning the plants so that they stand two feet apart. Seed sown early in the spring will sometimes produce plants that flower in the fall. But to get good blooming plants the first year the seed should be sown in boxes or "flats" when an inch high. Set the plants 3 or 4 inches apart and keep growing fast until the ground outside is ready. Set out 6 inches to a foot apart. Mark the best plants and transplant them the following spring where they can be left for years undisturbed.

SEMI-DWARF HYBRIDS. The spikes of flowers are often two feet long and the flowers are of beautiful shades of blue, ranging from light blue to the deepest indigo. The plants do not grow quite as tall as the old kinds, and have longer spikes of flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

CHINESE (Sinense). Very large gentian-blue flowers on stems 18 inches to 2 feet high. Blooms the first season if sown early. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

ANNUAL VARIETIES OF DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur, page 67.

African "Golden-Orange" Daisy

(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)

A hardy annual flower recently discovered in Africa. It is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and the flowers are quite unique. They resemble a field daisy in shape, but are of a bright orange yellow and have longer and narrower petals. The plants grow about a foot high and flower continuously during the late summer. Orange yellow, pkt. 10c.

NEW HYBRIDS. Various colors from light yellow to deep crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Chrysanthemums



White Pearl Chrysanthemum (Photograph)

The annual chrysanthemums raised from seed are entirely different from the large Japanese varieties grown in green-houses. The annual kinds have small flowers of bright colors and fine dark green foliage. Very easily grown from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WHITE PEARL.

A very handsome annual chrysanthemum with pretty double white flowers, slightly yellow in the center. The plants grow three feet high and are covered with

hundreds of flowers during the summer and fall. This is the finest variety we have seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DUNNETT'S NEW DOUBLE YELLOW. Medium sized double flowers much like the White Pearl, except in color, which is a pleasing shade of yellow. Flowers profusely from summer until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CORON, Double White. Very popular; almost perfectly double and continues in bloom very late in the season. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See plant department at the back of this catalogue.

Dianthus or Pinks

There are few annual flowers that will produce such a brilliant display of color for so long a time as the various varieties of dianthus. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given some light protection they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring.

DOUBLE JAPAN PINK (Dianthus Heddewigi). Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flowers are as large as the finest carnations. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. Our strain of these pinks is very fine. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

FIREBALL. A very handsome Double Japan Pink of a clear, pure, brilliant scarlet, with no purple shade. The flowers are large and double, and resemble a fine bright red carnation. They not only make a brilliant show on the plant but they are very handsome as cut flowers. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

DOUBLE FRINGED (D. laciniatus). This is a beautiful variety of the Double Japan Pinks. The petals of the flowers are fringed at the edges and the flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. We consider this the handsomest variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 80c.

DOUBLE CHINESE PINK (D. chinensis). Flowers very double and produced in clusters. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

SINGLE DIANTHUS. The single flowering dianthus makes a most brilliant show of color in the garden. They flower continuously through the summer and fall, and a bed or border of them is very attractive. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Hardy Grass or Spice Pinks

When once started these pinks will last for years and flower in the spring and early summer.

Dwarf Double Pinks. These are the old-fashioned "Grass Pinks," but are larger and of better colors than the old kind. The flowers are very double and of a rich spicy fragrance. The plants grow about a foot high and produce a great many flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Cyclops Pink. The flowers are single and semi-double, and borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established; and if the seed is sown early in boxes or hothed, they will flower the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are valuable for hedging as well as cutting. The flowers are of beautiful shades of red and deep pink and are very fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Shasta Daisy

This new daisy originated in California and has met with great popularity. Flowers are like the wild Marguerites, but very much larger, often measuring four inches across, and are produced well above the plant on long graceful stems 1 to 2 feet in length, making very handsome flowers for vases and decorations.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in the spring good large plants will be obtained for flowering the following year.

ALASKA. A much improved variety of Shasta Daisy with very long overlapping petals of the purest white. Well grown flowers are often 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*)

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist, partly shaded situation. Flowers the first season if sown early, and will live over winter if given a covering of leaves or other light protection, and will last for a number of years. The seed may be sown in early spring or during the summer.

PALUSTRIS. The true Forget-Me-Not. Charming blue flowers with white centers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ROYAL BLUE. A beautiful new variety of Alpine Forget-Me-Not with very large flowers of a deep blue—a richer color than other kinds. A fine variety for pot culture as well as the open ground. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

MIXED COLORS. Composed of Alpine varieties of various colors, including white, pink and different shades of blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Eschscholtzia or California Poppy

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion. Very easily raised and will bloom from July to October.

GOLDEN WEST. Large, bright yellow flowers. The flowers are larger and handsomer than the old yellow variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CARMINE KING. The most beautifully colored variety. The large flowers are of a charming shade of carmine or rose color on both sides of the petals. This is a new kind that will please all who raise it. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

MIXED COLORS. Composed of the best and brightest-colored varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

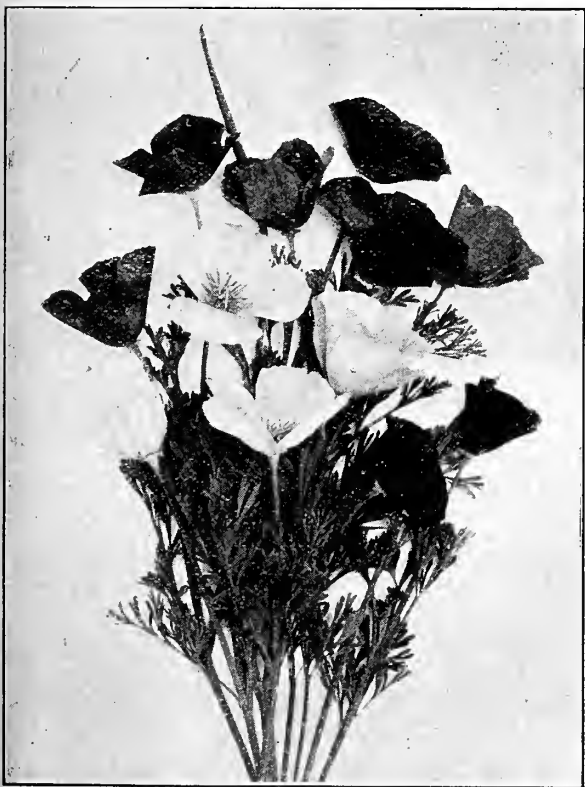
Bush Eschscholtzia or Santa Barbara Poppy

(*Hunnemannia fumariifolia*)

A really remarkable new flower. The plant grows in a bush form two feet high and is covered with large yellow cup-shaped poppies 3 to 4 inches across. Seed sown in May will produce plants that flower from July until frost. Thin the plants to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Gaillardia

The Gaillardias are very showy flowers and easily raised. They are of two distinct types. The single varieties are perennials, and do not reach perfection until the second year. The double variety is an annual, and flowers the first season only. The seed can be sown in the open ground, and the plants should be thinned from eight to ten inches apart.



California Poppies (*Eschscholtzia*)



Double Gaillardia

SINGLE GAILLARDIAS (*Grandiflora*). Very large and showy, red flowers bordered with deep yellow. The flowers grow on stems two feet long and are often 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

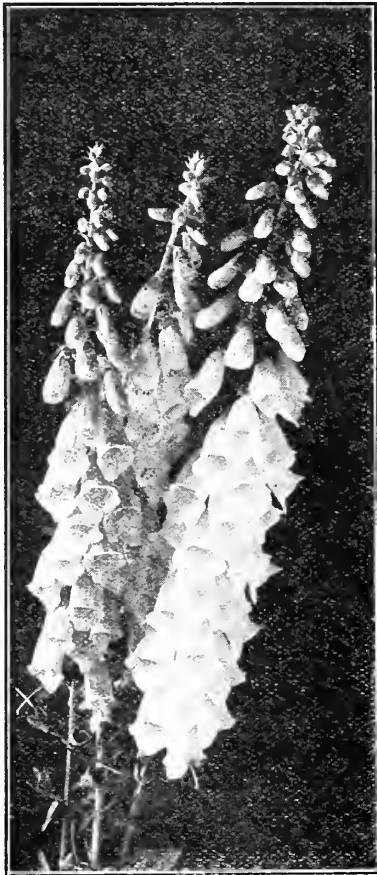
DOUBLE GAILLARDIAS (*Picta Lorenziana*). Entirely different from the single variety. The flowers are smaller and they bloom two months after sowing the seed. A very handsome double red and yellow flower that makes a pretty show of color in the garden and through the late summer and autumn. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Everlastings

(*Helichrysum Monstrosum*)

These annual everlastings are easily grown and bloom profusely in September and October. If the flowers are picked when they are hut half open they will last for a year or more. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

MIXED COLORS. A collection of the handsomest colors, from pure white to deep red. Flowers large and double. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Foxglove

FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*)

A hardy perennial, very easily grown and the spikes of flowers are stately and beautiful. Sow the seed in the spring and thin out or transplant to a foot or more apart. Foxglove is especially handsome when planted along a wall or fence, or as a background for other flowers. Does well in partial shade. The plants will last for years without any protection.

GLOXINIODES.

The handsomest variety, with very large gloxinia-like flowers. We offer this variety in both pure white and mixed colors.

White. The most pleasing color; the large white flowers stand out in marked contrast to the green foliage. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 15c.

Mixed Colors. All the best colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Gourds

Cultivation similar to squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor, or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

DIPPER GOURDS. The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end so it can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 15c.

JAPANESE NEST EGG. Fruit white, resembling an egg in size and shape. Does not crack and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 15c.

MIXED SMALL SORTS. A mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts imported from Germany. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 15c.

Heliotrope

This deliciously fragrant flower can be easily raised by sowing the seed in a box in the house in March, and setting the plants out in the garden in May, and they will flower from July to October.

LARGE-FLOWERING (Lemoine's Giant). Blooms early and the flowers are of the largest size, nearly double the size of the common variety. The plants grow two feet high. The colors of the flowers range from pure white to deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

PLANTS. We can furnish Heliotrope plants that will flower early. By mail, 60c per doz.

Hollyhocks

The seed may be sown in the spring or in July or August and the plants will then flower early in the following year. They are perfectly hardy. The plants can be transplanted, and the best time to do this is in the fall.

CHATER'S SUPERB HOLLYHOCKS. A magnificent strain of hollyhocks. The flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double, and grow close together on the stem, forming a mass of the most beautiful flowers equal to camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest double hollyhocks grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Annual Hollyhocks Bloom in August from seed sown in the spring. The seed of these new hollyhocks may be sown in the spring (May), and the plants will bloom in August, or if earlier flowers are desired the seed may be started in the house in March and the plants set out where they are to grow when the weather is warm. The flowers are double, semi-double and single, and are of very attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Kochia or Summer Cypress

A very ornamental plant which forms round hedges 1½ to 2 feet high, with feathery light green leaves, changing in the fall to bright red, so that the whole plant looks like a ball of fire. These little bushes are very pretty at all stages of growth and are especially attractive in the fall. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. This the plants so they stand 2 feet apart.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Kudzu Vine

(*Pueraria thunbergiana*)

A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright purple, of small size and produced in clusters.

The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR

(*Delphinium ajacis*)

Many people do not know that beautiful double-flowered Larkspur of many shades of colors can be easily raised from seed sown in the open ground and will flower from the first of August until late in the fall.

There are few hardy annual flowers that equal these Larkspurs, either for charming effects in the garden or for cut flowers. The plants grow about four feet high and produce many long spikes of flowers of every shade of pink, blue, lavender and purple as well as pure white.

The variety we offer is the "Tall Branching Stock Flowered." We can furnish seed of our own growing from the best double flowers and most attractive colors.

MIXED COLORS. Including white, light pink, rose, lilac, light blue and deep blue. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; 3 pkts. 35c.

ROSY SCARLET. A beautiful variety with flowers of a very pleasing shade of light scarlet shaded with rose color. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

LUSTROUS CARMINE, or "Newport Pink." A beautiful shade of carmine pink. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL, or Hardy Larkspur. See Delphinium, page 64.

Mallow (Lavatera)

The annual mallow is a charming plant, growing 2 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The colors are white, pink and red. Very easily grown by sowing the seed where the plants are to remain and thinning to a foot apart. They do not bear transplanting.

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Larkspur

MARIGOLDS

Marigolds are very easily grown, and are among our most satisfactory annual flowers.

There are two distinct classes of marigolds. The French varieties grow 1 to 1½ feet high, and have small bright-colored flowers, while the African Marigolds have much larger flowers, and grow two or three feet tall.

GOLD STRIPED. A double French dwarf variety. Plants grow 15 inches high, and are covered with bright-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. The petals are a beautiful red brown, margined with bright yellow, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE FRENCH. Plants grow about two feet high. The flowers are two inches across, perfectly double and of rich colors, orange, brown and yellow, mixed. The plants are covered from the ground to the top with these pretty bright-colored flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

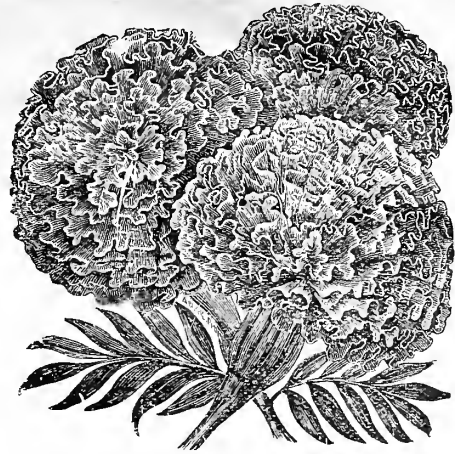
DOUBLE AFRICAN QUILLED. Plants grow from two to three feet high. Flowers very large, measuring from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly doubled and with quilled petals. We offer two distinct colors, light yellow and orange, mixed. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Morning Glory

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring.

MIXED COLORS. Very hardy and vigorous vine, growing with great rapidity and covered with large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. May be used to cover fences, walls or outbuildings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

NEW JAPANESE. The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the morning glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size, and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. The foliage is also very ornamental, being variegated, striped and marked with different shades of green and white. The vines are not of as vigorous growth as the common morning glory, and require extra care. Our seed is of a very fine strain, comprising many plants with variegated leaves and flowers of the largest size and most attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



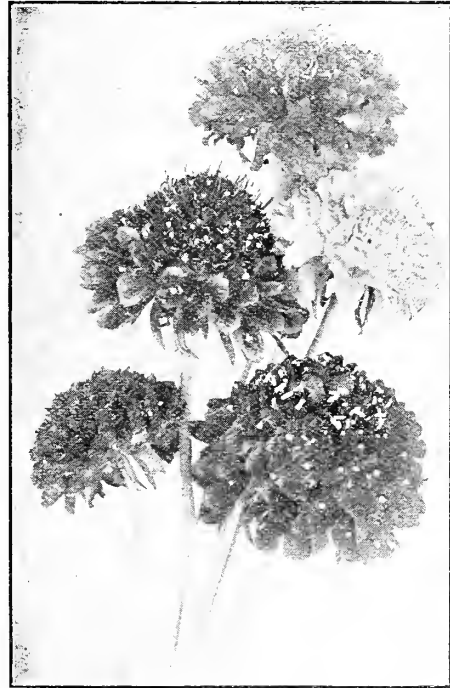
Double African Quilled Marigold

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa)

A vigorous growing plant easily raised and produces a great many flowers from August until the late fall. The plants grow 2½ feet high and the flowers are 3 inches across, double, and of many different shades of color. The seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants will flower in August.

IMPROVED LARGE FLOWERED. The best variety with large double flowers on long stiff stems; very showy in the garden and fine for cutting. We can furnish the following colors separate: White, Carmine-pink, Flesh-pink, Cherry-red, Lilac, Violet, Light Blue, each, pkt. 10c.

MIXED COLORS. A mixture of all the above named colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.



Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks

An old-fashioned flower that is still popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer, each plant producing hundreds of large flowers, the colors being yellow, white, red, and striped. The plant grows 2 feet tall and the flowers somewhat resemble morning glories.

Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to a foot apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences.

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

MIGNONETTE

ALLEN'S DEFIANCE. This improved variety has magnificent long spikes of flowers which under favorable circumstances sometimes grow over a foot long, and will last a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

MACHET. The plants are of a dwarf habit and produce an abundance of very large spikes of flowers, being three times as large as the common kind, and continue in flower much longer. We highly recommend it for house or outdoor culture. The flowers are of a red tinge and the fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.



Lobb's Nasturtiums

very ornamental effect even without the brilliant colored flowers which of course add greatly to their beauty. The flowers are large and of many bright and pleasing colors, ranging from light yellow and pink to deep red and gold. The seed we offer includes all the best varieties in this class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Dwarf or "Tom Thumb" Nasturtium

These varieties grow only about a foot high and have flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds.

DWARF, Mixed Colors. A mixture of the best colors in the dwarf class with green foliage. The colors are of every shade of yellow, red and pink, and the plants are very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS. A new variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very useful for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

NICOTIANA

This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost.

AFFINIS. Long trumpet-shaped white flowers with a delicate and delicious fragrance. Pkt. 5c.

SANDERAE. A new variety, with bright carmine red flowers. The plant grows two feet tall and of a bushy form, completely covered with large, bright red flowers, being much more prolific of bloom than the old variety. Everyone should raise a few plants of this charming new flower. Pkt. 10c.

SANDERAE HYBRIDS. These new hybrids of Nicotiana Sanderæ have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 10c.

Goliath. A new variety with immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, which produces a very pleasing effect. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Undoubtedly one of the very best varieties for house culture or open ground. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Flowers of a golden yellow hue, large and compact. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

SWEET MIGNONETTE. Very fragrant; largely grown for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

NASTURTIUMS

There is no flower more easily raised than nasturtiums, and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude.

LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIUMS. The vines do not grow so long and rank as the common tall nasturtiums, which often entirely hide the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of very graceful form. A row or bed of these nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be found a constant source of pleasure. They are among the finest nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets, as well as for outdoor culture. Our seed includes the finest varieties, ranging in colors from very dark red to the lightest yellow. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

MADAME GUNTHER'S HYBRIDS. These are new and charming varieties of Lobb's Nasturtiums, which were selected especially for the beauty and variety of their coloring and size of the flowers. The colors are more varied and more attractive than those of other nasturtiums, and the flowers are of the largest size. The foliage is also colored in many instances, which adds to their charm in no small degree. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

TALL NASTURTIUMS. Very vigorous vines growing 10 to 15 feet long if given support on which to climb; flowers of the largest size and beautiful colors. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Selected Named Varieties of Tall Nasturtiums. We offer some new kinds that we have found to be very fine. They have much larger flowers than the old type.

BRILLIANT. Glowing scarlet flowers and dark-leaved vines. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CHAMELEON. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully marked and colored with various shades of red and yellow combined in the most attractive way. Flowers marked in two or three different ways will often be found on the same plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

VESUVIOUS. Large, deep salmon-pink flowers, and reddish foliage; very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

MIDNIGHT. Flowers of a deep, rich red brown. The darkest red of all nasturtiums. The large size of the flowers and their rich colorings make them most desirable and attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

RUDOLPH VIRCHOU. A very handsome rose pink of a bright and rich hue. It is much the finest pink variety we have seen, and should be in every collection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

SPITFIRE. Brilliant scarlet flowers. Very bright and pleasing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of the above five named varieties of nasturtiums for 20c net, or one ounce of each for 55c.

New Variegated-Leaved Tall Nasturtiums. A new race of nasturtiums with leaves striped and marbled with white and light green on a deep green ground, which gives the vines a

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-bush)

Very pretty annual, growing 1 to 1½ feet high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown by sowing the seed in the open ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart, as they grow in a bush form.

DOUBLE MIXED (Dasmascena). Large double flowers, blue and white. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

MISS JEKYLL. A greatly improved large-flowering variety with light blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

PORTULACA

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm, sunny place in the garden. Does best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with bright-colored flowers all summer.

DOUBLE, ROSE-FLOWERED. The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

SINGLE, MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 12c; oz. 35c.

PANSIES

Seed sown in February or March in boxes in the house will produce fine flowers in the summer and all through the fall. If flowers are desired early in the spring seed should be sown in August and the plants wintered in cold frames, but such plants do not stand summer heat well.

Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in August and September, and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring. For Pansy Plants, see below.

Triumph of the Giants. A new and beautiful class with flowers of the very largest size and with frilled edges, producing a very pleasing effect. The colors are unusually rich and

varied and the plants are of strong growth. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled Pansies. A strain of Giant blotted pansies with waved or ruffled petals, which give the flowers an unusual and handsome appearance. The flowers are of the largest size and beautiful colors, and the frilled or ruffled petals add greatly to their beauty. The plant is of strong growth and stands well in hot weather. Pkt. 12c; 2 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

MASTERPIECE EXHIBITION. This strain is made up by selecting the handsomest colors, and largest and most perfectly formed flowers of the Masterpiece class. Those who want to raise the very finest Ruffled Pansies that can be obtained should certainly use the "Exhibition" strain. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 50c.

Empress. This new strain comes from England and is considered there the "last word" in pansies. They have been selected and reselected until only the very largest flowers and the most desirable colors are left. The common colors are all eliminated. With this seed it is possible to produce the finest pansies that can be grown. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Bugnot's Superb Pansies. This strain comprises a great variety of the richest and rarest colors and most beautiful marked pansies. The flowers are large and all five petals are blotched with deeper color than on the edges, and many flowers are veined and marked in a beautiful and interesting way. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 85c.

BUGNOT'S BROWN VARIETIES. This mixture is composed exclusively of the brown shades of Bugnot's Superb Pansies. They are very handsome and the colors are quite novel. Pkt. 10c.

Trimardeau or Giant Pansies. These are among the largest pansies grown. The flowers are of good colors and of good form, and the plants make a vigorous growth and flower continuously. A very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.60.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES. This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and marked with a great variety of colors, making them very interesting and beautiful. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 35c.

We will send one packet each of Bugnot's, Trimardeau, and Striped and Mottled Pansies for 25c net.

A Mixture of Magnificent Pansies. Among the largest and most beautiful strains of Pansies are Bugnot's Superb, Odier or Giant Stained, and Cassier's Giant Blotted Pansies. These three embrace a large number of the rarest and most attractive colors and markings yet attained in pansies. We offer a mixture of these three superb strains which will be found very fine. Pkt. 12c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Orchid-Flowered Pansies. A very unique and beautiful class of pansies, distinguished particularly for their delicate and beautiful coloring and peculiar form. The flowers are of medium size and of distinct shape, the two upper petals being elongated and stand upright, and they are beautifully veined with darker shades on light ground colors. All lovers of pansies should try this new class. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky blue pansy edged with pure white. A most charming variety and one that flowers most profusely. Everyone should have at least a few plants of this variety, as the color is an unusually handsome shade of violet blue. Pkt. 10c.

Snowflake. A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size and handsomest form. The finest white pansy we have seen. Pkt. 10c.

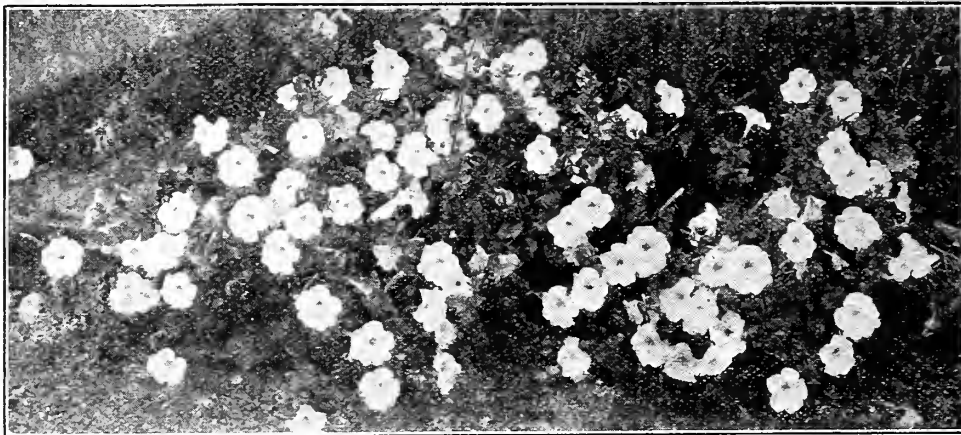
GOLDEN YELLOW PANSY. This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy, of large size and very handsome. Everyone should have a few plants of this variety. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED COLORS. A good mixture of nice pansies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ¼ oz. 60c.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will send one packet each of Triumph of Giants, Masterpiece and Fairy Queen Pansies for 30c net; or these three and also one packet Orchid-Flowered for 40c net.

Pansy Plants. Our Pansy Plants are grown from seed sown in February, and are much superior for summer flowering to plants wintered over and sold while in flower in the spring. Such plants flower well for a few weeks but will not stand hot weather. Our plants will bloom through the summer and fall. Plants ready May 15. We offer a mixture of the very finest Pansies we know of, Triumph of the Giants. 35c per doz.; 100 plants \$2.50.



Petunias Used as a Border

PETUNIAS

Petunias are particularly useful for beds and masses, where their bright, rich and varied colorings produce a brilliant effect on lawns and in gardens.

RUFFLED GIANTS. These new petunias have enormous single flowers, beautifully ruffled on the edges. The colors are of many delicate shades. The plants are of robust habit and vigorous growth. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

SINGLE FRINGED. These are among the most charming single flowering petunias. The flowers are of the largest size, beautifully ruffled and fringed around the edges, and are of the most delicate and charming colors. Pkt. 20c.

DOUBLE FLOWERING FRINGED. The largest and finest of all petunias, but very difficult to raise. The flowers are very large and beautifully fringed. Less than half of the flowers are double, the rest being single. The seed is very small and difficult to germinate, and as it is very expensive great care should be taken not to cover it too deeply or let it dry out. Pkt. containing not less than 75 seeds, 25c.

Note.—The above kinds should be sown in pots or boxes and the young plants transplanted as soon as large enough. When set out in the garden in June they will flower all through the summer and fall.

SINGLE, MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the most brilliant colored, small-flowering single petunias. Well suited for sowing in the open ground for beds and borders. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Shirley Poppies

POPPIES

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance. The flowers are much handsomer if the seed is sown in August or September, and the plants allowed to stand over winter. They will then flower early in the summer.

Shirley Poppies. These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and semi-double, and are produced on long, slender stems; but their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers which are of many delicate shades of pink and rose color, often shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 40c.

DOUBLE RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. Very handsome double flowers growing on long slender stems. They are of bright, attractive colors, and produce a charming effect where grown in clumps or masses. One flower (the double one) is shown in the picture of Shirley Poppies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

KING EDWARD. A very showy poppy of large size and brilliant scarlet color shaded with crimson and with black at the base of each petal in contrast to which stand out the bright yellow anthers in the center of the flower. The plants grow 2½ feet high and flower profusely. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

ADMIRAL POPPY. The flowers are large and are produced on stems nearly 2 feet long. The color combination is clear white, edged with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the edge. This is one of the most showy and attractive poppies we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CARDINAL. New Hybrids. Very large, double poppy, as round as a ball and of various shades of color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth and produce their large ball-like flowers in great profusion, and continue to flower an unusually long time. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE CARNATION. Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

TULIP POPPY. The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip, and are very unique and attractive. They are produced on long slender stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies presents a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES

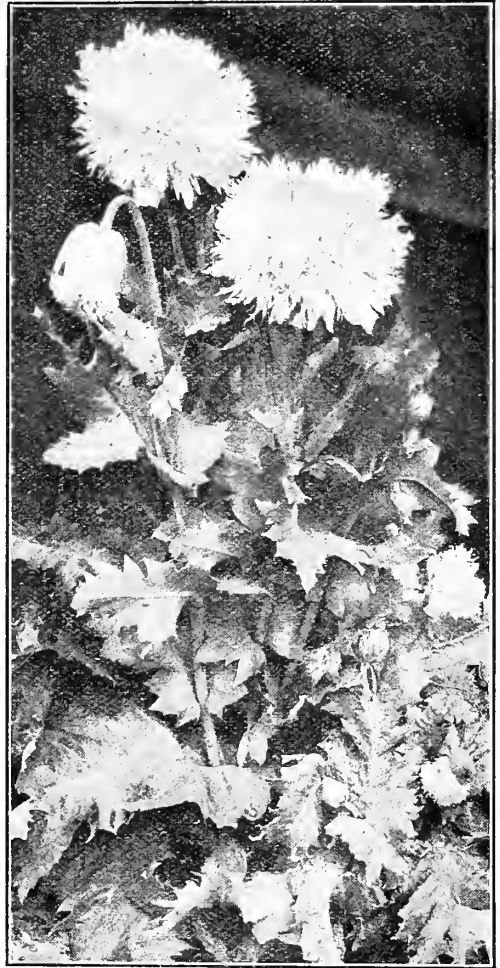
These poppies when once established will last for a number of years and are perfectly hardy. The seed should be sown either in the spring or in August. Scatter the seed on the surface of the ground and do not cover it. It is best to sow the seed where the plants are to grow, as they are not easily transplanted, although this can be done successfully by taking great care to lift the plant with a good ball of earth around the roots. The best time to do this is in August.

Orientele. The flowers are very large, often 6 to 8 inches across, bright scarlet with dark spots at the base of the petals, and are borne on long stems 3 to 4 feet above the ground. A bed or border of these will last for many years. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

New Orientele Hybrids. We can now offer the Orientele Poppy of some new colors—rose, lilac and pink shades, which are very interesting and beautiful and are well worth growing. Pkt. 15c.

Iceland Poppies. They flower the first year if seed is sown early in the spring. The flowers are single and of beautiful colors, shading from deep yellow and scarlet to white. They stand in bold relief above the low growing plants on graceful stems a foot or more in length and have a delicate fragrance. They are perfectly hardy and will flower for a number of years. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

NOTE.—While these Iceland poppies will flower the first year from seed grown in the spring, they do best if sown in August or September, when they flower early in the following season.



Double Carnation Poppy

PYRETHRUM or "PAINTED DAISY"

(*Pyrethrum roseum hybridum*)

A charming flower of early culture and should be more generally grown. The picture shown here is a photograph of a part of a clump on our own grounds from seed sown the year before. The beauty of the flowers is in their coloring, which cannot be reproduced here. They are like large daisies, but of various shades of pink, deep red and purple and make a pretty show in the garden and very handsome cut flowers, having stems 1½ to 2 feet long. The plants are perfectly hardy and will last for years, flowering most of the summer. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. Very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A light soil is best.

All three kinds named below are of the improved "Grandiflora," or large-flowering strain, which produce much larger flowers than the old kind.

BRILLIANT SCARLET. Flowers large and of an intensely brilliant scarlet color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

PURE WHITE. Large, clear white flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

MIXED COLORS. A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of these phlox is a beautiful sight. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.



Pyrethrum, or "Painted Daisy"



Mrs. Hugh Dickson

- Mrs. Hugh Dickson.** Another new variety of delicate and charming coloring. Apricot pink on cream-colored ground. The flowers are unusually large, and the stems long and strong, with four, and sometimes even five, flowers. Certainly one of the best of the light pink varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.
- Asta Ohn.** The color is a soft pinkish lavender, a charming shade. The flowers are produced on long stems, and each stem carries four flowers almost uniformly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.
- Countess Spencer.** Color a delicate pink; flowers large, of fine form, and beautifully waved. This is the original of the "Spencer" class. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.
- King Edward Spencer.** The King Edward has been long considered the best bright red sweet pea. This new "Spencer" variety is of almost the same brilliant scarlet color and in addition is much larger and has beautifully waved petals. It is truly a magnificent variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.
- White Spencer.** Described by a well-known authority as "the finest white sweet peas in existence at the present time." The large flowers are of the "Spencer" form and have waved petals. Our seed is of a carefully selected strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c.
- Helen Lewis.** Color, deep orange pink, a beautiful shade. One of the very handsomest of the new large flowering kinds. The flowers are not only of the most attractive color, but they are very large and of the best expanded form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Sweet Peas

Sweet peas are very easy to raise and everyone should have them in the garden. The principal thing is to sow the seed early—just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They do well in almost any soil if it is made rich with manure, but the finest flowers are obtained on rather heavy, moist land.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED. An ounce of seed will sow about 10 feet of row. A pound of sweet peas is about a pint, and will sow 150 feet of row.

NEW LARGE FLOWERING "SPENCER" VARIETIES

Illuminator. A beautiful new variety. The flowers are very large and the color is bright glowing scarlet with a slight salmon shade. It is the most brilliant of all the bright red sweet peas and will please everyone. Pkt. 12c; oz. 50c.

Hercules. There are other varieties of this color, soft rose pink, but none equal in size and beauty the new Hercules. The vines are of remarkable vigor and produce a great profusion of very large flowers on long stiff stems—generally four to a stem. Do not miss this. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Rosabelle. Another magnificent new variety much like Hercules in size and vigor but the color is much deeper, being a charming shade of deep rose. There is a white spot at the base of the petals which helps to intensify the color. There is no finer sweet peas of this color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

MARGARET ATLEE. A beautiful new variety of a charming shade of pink. The color is really rose pink on a cream ground with a salmon shade at the base of the petals. The flowers are of the largest size and handsomest form. Certainly one of the very finest of the new varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Margaret Madison. A clear blue-lavender. The largest flowers and most attractive shade of this color yet produced. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Elfrida Pearson. This new variety not only has very large flowers of a charming shade of soft bluish pink, but it also has the additional merit of flowering most profusely throughout the season. Four flowers are produced on nearly every stem and the vines grow with great vigor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

Vermilion Brilliant. A most beautiful bright scarlet sweet pea. The color is clear and brilliant and does not fade. The flowers are of perfect form and of the largest size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

Mrs. C. W. Breedmore. A charming new variety—color primrose, edged with deep pink. The flowers are large and are produced in the greatest profusion. One of the very best kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Thomas Stevenson. The color is a beautiful orange-scarlet. The flowers are of the largest size and there are usually four on a stem. One of the best red varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send 1 packet each of any 6 of the Spencer Sweet Peas described above for 45c. Any 12 varieties for 85c; or 1 packet each of the whole 15 varieties for \$1.00.

We will send 1 ounce each of any 5 varieties (except Illuminator) for \$1.00, or ½ ounce each of any 10 varieties for \$1.00.

"Spencer" Varieties Mixed. This is a mixture of many of the "Spencer" varieties described above, and others not listed, and are mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the best colors. This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas grown together without much regard to varieties or color. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

These have large handsome flowers, but the petals are not waved like the Spencer varieties.

PRICE of any of the following Grandiflora varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

HENRY ECKFORD. Scarlet, with an orange shade, a most brilliant and beautiful flower. In addition to this the flowers are of the largest size and are produced on long stems so that they are very effective when bunched.

FLORA NORTON. A light blue or lavender variety that is one of the best of its color. The flowers are large and of handsome form, and the color is very attractive, especially when massed by itself. Commences to flower very early.

JANET SCOTT. Color a soft, rich pink. One of the most attractive and beautiful varieties; flowers of large size, hooded form and produce three and four on a stem.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. Clear lavender. A very pleasing soft color.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. A fine pure white flower of large size and great substance. It is of vigorous growth and produces three flowers on a stem.

PRIMA DONNA. Very pretty shade of clear light pink.

"BRILLIANT BLUE" (Lord Nelson). A deep purplish blue. This is the same as Lord Nelson.

KING EDWARD VII. Large flowers of an intensely bright crimson. One of the finest pure red varieties.

PRINCE OF WALES. Bright rose-colored flowers of large size and handsome form growing three and four on a stem.

Grandiflora Varieties Mixed. This mixture is composed of the choicest and best named varieties. The different colors are put in such proportions as to produce the best effect when in flower. We are sure this seed will give the best of satisfaction to all who sow it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SALVIA or Scarlet Sage

The plants grow about 2½ feet high and are completely covered with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or hotbed, and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over. There is no flower that can compare with salvia in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom.

BONFIRE. An improved strain of the common Salvia Splendens. The plants are more compact, forming a bush about 2½ feet high completely covered with long spikes of rich scarlet flowers. This is the finest salvia we know of. Choice seed of high germination. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c.

SPLENDENS. Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on plants that grow 2½ to 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c.

DWARF SALVIA, Zurich. The plants only grow about 18 inches high and are neat and compact, being completely covered with long spikes of flowers. Blooms earlier than other kinds and is especially valuable for planting in borders where the taller kinds would be too high. The flowers are of the largest size and cover the plants from August until frost. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

SALVIA PLANTS. See page 59.



Bonfire Salvia

SALPIGLOSSIS

A very graceful and beautiful flower of easy culture in the open ground. The plant grows about 2 feet high, with large lily-like flowers. The large flowering varieties have flowers measuring 3 inches in diameter and of the most beautiful colors. The combinations of shades of colors and the beautiful markings on the flowers are truly wonderful. The plants commence to flower early in the summer and continue in bloom until late in the fall if the flowers are kept picked. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowering). Flowers large, beautifully colored and marked. They are of many different colors—blue, purple, orange, gold, maroon, yellow and red, and combinations of these colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c.

NEW EMPEROR. Plants of this new variety are more dwarf and compact than the above kind, while the flowers are equally large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c.

SUNFLOWER

NEW VARIETIES OF MINIATURE SUNFLOWERS. (See Photograph.) These small, single sunflowers make a very bright, attractive and ornamental plant. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, and are produced in great profusion on long stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. Many of them are very interesting and beautiful. The petals in some cases are quilled like Cactus Dahlias, and some of the flowers are double and semi-double, while the colors range from yellow to light cream. The plants form bushes 4 to 5 feet high and are covered from top to bottom with these pretty star-like flowers. The seed we offer is a mixture of the best new varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

DOUBLE CALIFORNIA. The finest double sunflower. Plants from 5 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. See page 53.



Salpiglossis



Snapdragon—Venus

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*)

The Snapdragon is one of the old-fashioned flowers that has lately again become popular. It is easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground in the spring. If the seed is sown early the plant will flower in July or August. The spikes of flowers are often a foot long and make a fine display of color.

The following varieties are all of the Improved Large flowering or Grandiflora class, which have much larger and handsomer flowers than the old varieties.

SILVER PINK. A very beautiful new variety largely used by florists for forcing. The color is a delicate rose pink with a silvery sheen. When forced the spikes of flowers are often two feet long. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Pure white; very large flowers. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

ROSE. Rose pink. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

FIREFLY. Crimson and yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

LUTEUM. Yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

STRIPED. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

VENUS. Very large flowers, ivory white edged with delicate pink. Very handsome. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

MIXED COLORS. The above six varieties mixed (not including Silver Pink). Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

NELROSE (New). Color is a rich coral pink, soft and beautiful. Flowers of the largest size on long spikes. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS

Stocks can be grown in the open ground or in pots, and are of the easiest culture, requiring the same treatment as asters.

TEN-WEEKS OR EARLY FLOWERING STOCKS

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF. Plants grow about a foot high and the flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double and of delicate fragrance. Blooms in August if sown in the open ground in May. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

ENGLISH STOCK. Flowers mostly double, and plant is of a dwarf, compact growth. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

LATE FLOWERING STOCKS

These are the handsomest stocks, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, with long spikes of large double flowers of delicious fragrance.

Seed sown in the house in March will produce plants that will flower in August or September. Before the ground freezes the plants may be removed to large pots and will bloom in the house all winter.

Beauty of Nice. A very beautiful stock, growing 2 feet tall and having very large double flowers of a delicate shade of pink. The tall branching plants are covered with long sprays of these charming sweet scented flowers, and are very handsome either in the garden or as potplants in the house. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Bianca. Like Beauty of Nice described above, but has pure white flowers. A very beautiful new variety. Pkt. 10c.

Plants. We can furnish plants of above two varieties ready the middle of May. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus*)

A universally admired perennial flower that when once started will last for years. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring or fall.

PERFECTION, Mixed Colors. Extra large flowers of many beautiful colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

SCARLET BEAUTY (New). A very brilliant rich scarlet. The handsomest color we have ever seen in Sweet Williams. Worthy of a place in any garden. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA

This beautiful flower can be easily raised from seed by sowing in the open ground, and will flower in the late summer and fall, even after frost. To get early flowering plants the seed should be sown in boxes in the house and the plants transplanted to the open ground when the weather is warm.

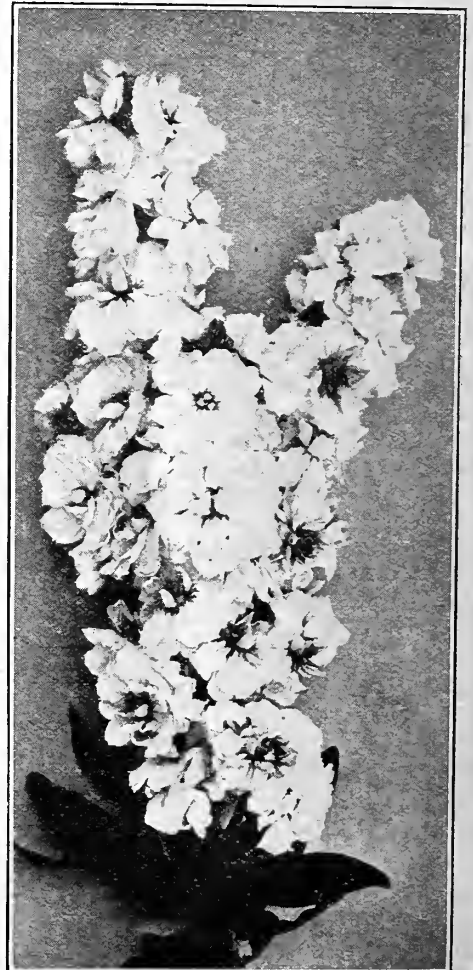
MAMMOTH FLOWERING. This new strain produces the largest and handsomest flowers. There are no finer verbenas in cultivation. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

WALLFLOWER

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. The plants should be taken up in the fall and raised in the house where they will flower all winter.

LARGE FLOWERED. Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

COVENT GARDEN. The finest double variety. Pkt. 10c.



Stock—Beauty of Nice

ZINNIA

Zinnias are very easily grown and make a brilliant display of color in the garden or border all through the summer. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

NEW CRESTED ZINNIAS. Very handsome flowers. The petals being crimped or quilled relieves the flower of its stiffness, which is the drawback to most zinnias. The colors are also more delicate than are found in other varieties. The flowers are perfectly double and are produced on long stems. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. White, very handsome, pkt. 5c. Carmine, a beautiful shade of red; very handsome when massed by itself, Pkt. 5c.

DWARF DOUBLE. Dwarf plant, with double flowers of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE GIANT. A splendid variety, with flowers of the largest size. The plant is of robust growth and produces a profusion of bloom. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DOUBLE GIANT, Scarlet. A rich orange scarlet. A bright glowing color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Flower Seeds Worth \$1.75 for 75 Cents!

Collection of Seeds for a Complete Flower Garden

We will send the following collection of Flower Seeds, which amount to \$1.75 at our regular prices, for 75c, postpaid. The collection consists of the following varieties, all of which are easily grown in the open ground by simply sowing the seed in the spring in good soil. These are the very finest varieties we have and will produce beautiful flowers if given proper care.

Regular price

1 pkt. Aster, Peerless Pink	\$0.10
1 pkt. Aster, Late Branching, mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Balsam, Double Camellia-Flowered, mixed... ..	.08
1 pkt. Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, New Double Blue .....	.10
1 pkt. Candytuft, Empress .....	.05
1 pkt. Calliopsis, Golden Wave .....	.05
1 pkt. California Poppy (Eschscholtzia), mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Cosmos, Early Flowering, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Pinks (Dianthus), Double Japan, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Four O'Clocks (Marvel of Peru), mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Larkspur, Branching, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Marigold, Double French .....	.05
1 pkt. Mourning Bride (Scabiosus), mixed colors... ..	.05
1 pkt. Mignonette, Machet .....	.05
1 pkt. Morning Glory, Climbing, mixed colors... ..	.05
1 pkt. Nasturtium, Lobbs Improved, mixed... ..	.05
1 pkt. Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Pansy, Masterpiece, or Giant Ruffled .....	.12
1 oz. Sweet Peas, mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Poppy, Shirley, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Salpiglossis, Grandiflora .....	.05
1 pkt. Summer Cypress (Kochia) .....	.05
1 pkt. Snapdragon, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Stocks, Ten-Weeks, mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Sunflower, New Miniature Varieties .....	.05
1 pkt. Verbena, Mammoth .....	.10
1 pkt. Zinnia, Double Giant, mixed colors .....	.05

Total\$1.75

This Collection 75c. As these collections are put up ready to send off we cannot change them in any way. **NO DISCOUNT** of any kind can be allowed on this collection of Flower Seeds. In ordering simply say "Special Collection of Flower Seeds, 75c."



Double Giant Zinnia

Flowering Plants and Bulbs

We offer a few of the best and most satisfactory flowering plants for general culture in the open ground. Some of them, such as begonias, cannas, and gladiolus will not stand the winter, but must be taken up in the fall and set out again in the spring. The hardy perennial plants, such as phlox, anemone, hollyhocks, etc., may be left out all winter without protection and will usually increase in size and beauty from year to year. There is nothing more satisfactory in the way of flowers than those hardy perennials which come up year after year without having to be replanted.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

One of the most beautiful and useful of the hardy autumn-flowering plants. The flowers are produced on long, slender stems well above the plant and are extremely graceful and ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy and need only a slight covering of leaves in the fall.

ELEGANTISSIMA. Large semi-double flowers of a charming shade of soft rose pink.

WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white flowers produced in clusters and in great profusion.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. This is one of the finest anemones we have seen. The flowers are very large, often four inches across, while the color is a silvery pink, like a La France rose. They are usually semi-double and are produced in great abundance during the fall.

Price of any of the above varieties, strong plants, 15c each; 4 for 50c; dozen \$1.40.

BEGONIAS

These large flowering tuberous begonias are magnificent plants for beds in the open ground. One who has not seen them can hardly imagine the brilliant and gorgeous effect produced by their large, richly colored foliage and their waxy flowers of bright and varied colors. If the bulbs are started early the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom until frost. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and are produced in great profusion, almost covering the plant from sight. The bulbs should be started about the first of April in small pots plunged in boxes of earth in the house or hotbeds, and well watered. Plants can be set out in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over. Begonias do best in partial shade.



Anemones

SINGLE VARIETIES. We offer four colors—scarlet, white, pink and yellow. Four bulbs, one of each color, 20c; dozen bulbs, your selection of colors, 50c; \$3.50 per 100.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. Handsome large flowers that resemble a small rose. Same colors as above. One bulb of each color (4 bulbs) 25c; dozen, your selection of colors, 75c; 50 bulbs for \$2.75; 100 for \$5.00.

New Varieties of Tuberos Begonias

BERTINI. A beautiful single variety for bedding. The flowers are brilliant red (vermillion) and stand well above the foliage on graceful stems. Produces a great number of flowers and is unequalled for beds and borders. Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.

LAFAYETTE. A grand double begonia for bedding as it produces a brilliant display of fiery scarlet flowers standing well above the plants on upright stems. Blooms all summer. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

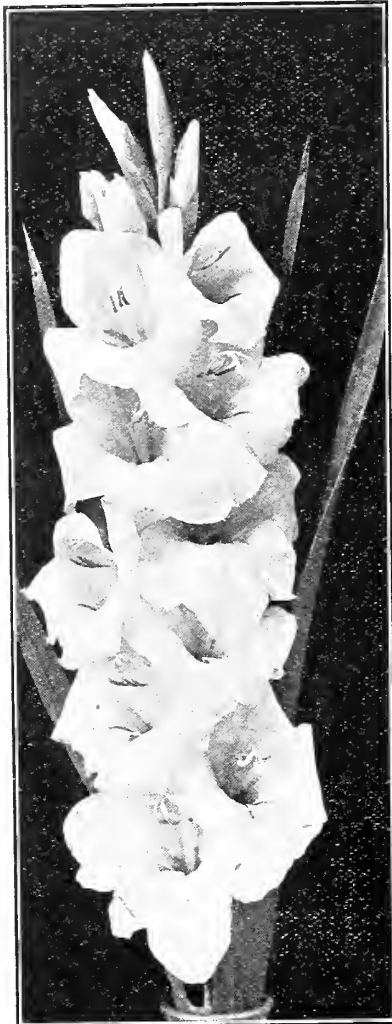
CANNAS

For lawn decorations there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spike of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders. The roots should be started in pots in the house or hotbed in March or first part of April and the plants set out in the open beds when danger of frost is past. Or the roots may be set out in the open ground about May 1 in this latitude, but will not flower so early. The following are among the newest and best varieties of large-flowering cannas for bedding:

LONG BRANCH. A grand new orchid-flowered canna with immense flowers of a bright crimson, edged with a wide irregular band of gold. One of the very best of the newer kinds. Green foliage; 5 feet.

DR. ROBERT FUNCKE. A magnificent new canna with large flowers the color of salvia or scarlet sage, a rich pure scarlet. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

WM. SAUNDERS. Another new variety, considered the best bronze-leaved canna for bedding, as it grows only 3½ feet high and produces immense flowers of a glowing crimson-scarlet color often 5 inches across.



Rochester White Gladiolus

Brandywine, Bronze leaves, red flowers. One of the very finest, dark-leaved cannas. The flowers are glowing red mottled with crimson and sometimes edged with a narrow band of gold. Four to five feet.

SOUV. d'ANTOINE GROZY. Brilliant scarlet flowers edged with gold. One of the most showy and attractive cannas grown. Flowers large and abundant and do not fade in the sun. Green foliage; 4 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Rich golden yellow, dotted with crimson; large and handsome flowers. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

J. D. EISELE. Flowers of large size and a beautiful shade of vermillion scarlet with an orange shading; one of the very finest. Green foliage; 5 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA. Immense flower of an intense orange-scarlet, a charming shade of color and one of the best cannas. Flowers often 7 inches across and produced in great abundance. Green foliage; 5½ feet.

PILLAR OF FIRE. A tall variety growing 6 to 7 feet high, with long spikes of bright red flowers held erect above the green foliage like glowing torches. A valuable kind for the center of a bed.

JEAN TESSOT. Most brilliant glowing scarlet. Large flowers and very handsome. One of the best we have seen. Green foliage; 5 feet.

KING HUMBERT. This is one of the very finest cannas yet produced. The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, and the color is an intense orange-scarlet with deep red markings. The leaves are bronze red and the whole effect is very striking. Should be in every collection. 4½ feet.

Price. Good dormant roots of the above varieties, 10c each; per doz. 75c; 50 roots \$2.75.

BY MAIL. Canna roots weigh 2 pounds per dozen. Add the necessary postage when the roots are to be sent by parcel post. See rates on page 5.

Growing Plants. We can furnish growing plants of the above varieties of cannas ready to set out in the beds, but the order must be placed before April 15, as we do not force canna plants except for orders booked before that date. The plants will be ready May 20 to June 1. Price, \$1.50 per dozen, by express.

GLADIOLUS

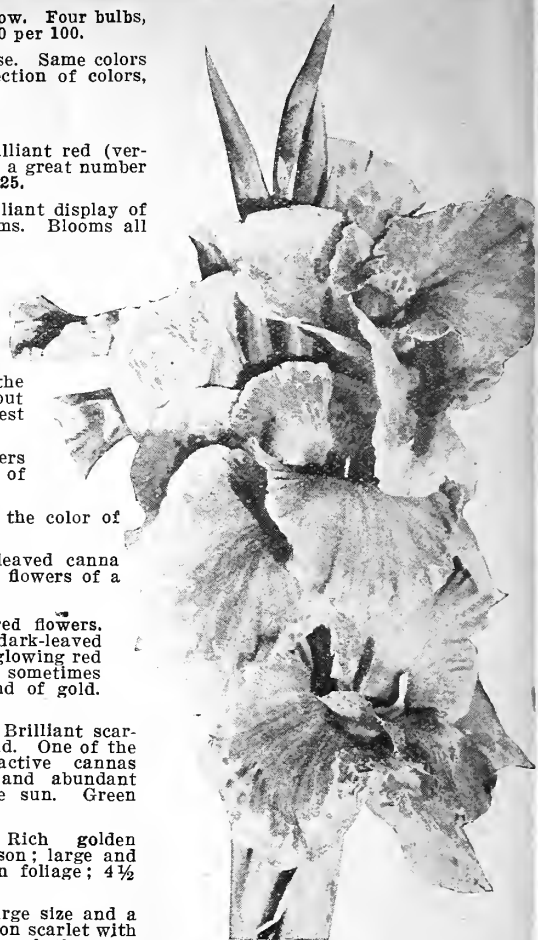
One of the most satisfactory flowers to raise. All that is necessary is to get good bulbs, set them in any good garden soil, keep the weeds down, and the flowers appear in all their glory in August and September.

The modern varieties are really magnificent. There are few more useful flowers for the house. They last for fully a week after picking, as fresh flowers come out on the stems as fast as the older ones wilt.

The bulbs can be set out any time from the middle of April to the first of June, and will always flower the first year.

If you wish a mass of bloom put the sets 5 or 6 inches apart in the bed. For cutting, it is best to plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and 4 to 5 inches apart in the row.

We sell only large size flowering bulbs.



Long Branch Canna

NEW AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS

There has been great progress made in the improvement of the gladiolus within the last few years and the varieties we now have are much superior to those of a few years ago.

ROCHESTER WHITE. This is a real gladiolus of large size and produces magnificent spikes of flowers. Florists will find this a profitable flower to raise and every private garden should have a few at least. This is without doubt the finest white gladiolus yet produced. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DAWN (New). One of the very finest of the new varieties. The color is salmon pink shading to white inside, and with purple markings on the lower petals. The flowers are very large and of fine form. 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

WAR (New). A remarkable new variety with deep rich crimson flowers. The handsomest deep red gladiolus yet produced. 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON, JR. A magnificent flower of the largest size, and a beautiful shade of color, salmon pink deepening towards the center with a bright carmine blotch in the throat. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

AMERICA. A beautiful variety with immense flowers of a delicate and charming shade of pink. 5c each; per doz, 40c; 50 bulbs \$1.25.

PANAMA. Like America, but much deeper pink. A beautiful color and one of the handsomest gladiolus grown. 10c each; 90c per doz.; 50 bulbs \$3.00.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. One of the handsomest varieties, of a blowing red color and flowers of the largest size, often 4½ inches across. 5c each; per doz. 40c; 50 bulbs \$1.25.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one bulb of each of the above 7 choice varieties for 80c; or 2 bulbs of each (14 bulbs) for \$1.50; ½ doz. of each kind (42 bulbs) for \$4.25.

MIXTURE NO. 1. Composed of a general collection of the best standard varieties, including principally red, pink and yellowish shades, with some whites, lilac and blues. 25c per doz.; \$1.60 per 100.

MIXTURE NO. 2. Composed of the newer varieties and handsomest colors of all shades. This mixture will produce a beautiful display of flowers of the most attractive colors and markings, as it includes only the very best varieties. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Note.—If to be sent by mail add for postage on ½ pound for each dozen bulbs, or 5 pounds for 100 bulbs.

TUBEROSES

Tuberose are very easily raised in the open ground in the summer, and are very ornamental. The flowers have an intensely sweet fragrance. The bulbs should be set out as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and will flower in August and September. They can also be raised in pots in the house.

EXCELSIOR DWARF PEARL. The best variety. Flowers large, pure white, double and crowded on the stalk. Large bulbs, 8c each; 35c per doz.; 2 doz. for 60c. Add for postage at the rate of 1 pound per dozen bulbs.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These small, hardy varieties produce a great profusion of blooms late in the fall after most other flowers have been killed by frost.

Plant in a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern or eastern exposure if possible.

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants that are left in the open ground should be given a light covering of leaves when the ground freezes and will usually come through the winter all right.

The following varieties all have handsome double flowers which are the largest of the hardy kinds.

KING PHILIP. Deep rose pink; fine.

QUEEN OF WHITES. Creamy white; large and double.

JULIA LAGRAVERE. Deep red or garnet; very handsome.

SUNRISE. Silvery pink; large and very double.

BOSTON. Golden bronze.

SUNSHINE. Bright golden yellow.

HIJOS. Primrose; very fine.

PRICE. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; 25 plants, assorted varieties, \$2.00.

NOTE. When plants are sent by mail it is necessary to add postage sufficient to carry 3 pounds for each dozen plants if the earth is left on the roots. If earth is removed they weigh only 1 pound per dozen. We can send them either way.

SEEDS FOR A WILD FLOWER GARDEN

There are many annual flowers that can be grown almost as easily as weeds. Seeds of such flowers simply scattered on the ground in a corner of the garden will make a pretty display of flowers. Of course the soil must be fairly good and free from grass and the larger weeds must be pulled out during the season.

We have made up a mixture of seeds of the hardiest annual flowers that will bloom from early summer until late in the fall. These are not wild flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

Strawberry Plants



A Well-Kept Strawberry Garden Mulched with Clean Straw

Our strawberry plants are all of our own growing from plants set out last spring, and are strong, thrifty plants with good roots. They are shipped the same day they are dug and reach the purchaser in the best possible condition.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser. Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May.

A GRAND NEW STRAWBERRY The Sherman

This is the most remarkable strawberry we have ever raised. It produces more berries for us on 50 feet of row than any other kind on 200 feet. One reason is the Sherman keeps on bearing for a much longer period, and another is the plants are more vigorous and healthy and produce more fruit stems.

It is not a late variety as the berries commence to ripen almost as soon as the earliest kinds, yet after all other strawberries are gone we can go to the row of Shermans and find plenty of nice big berries for a week or ten days longer.

We have raised this berry in a small way for 3 or 4 years, but never could get enough plants to offer to our customers. As soon as we discovered what a remarkable variety it was we started to propagate the plants, but it took us two years to get enough to offer for sale.

The plants we set out last spring made a wonderful growth. The leaves reached almost to a man's knees in places, and showed no blight or rust.

The berries are of medium to large size, good deep red, medium firm and of very fine flavor.

For the home garden we know of no strawberry equal to this. More berries can be raised in a small garden and they can be enjoyed for a much longer time than where any other kind is grown.

For market the Sherman will also be found valuable. It is firm enough to stand moderate handling, but we are not sure that it would be a good one to ship long distances. The flowers are perfect.

Price. Dozen 50c; 50 plants \$1.35; 100 plants \$2.50.

NOTE.—Plants with imperfect flowers should not be set out alone but should have a few plants with perfect flowers near by to fertilize the blossoms. One row of perfect flowered plants to 4 rows of imperfect is sufficient.

EARLY OZARK. This is considered by good authorities the best early strawberry. Most early varieties have small berries of poor quality, but the Ozark has good, big, bright red berries of good flavor and smooth, handsome appearance. The plants make a strong, healthy growth and produce a lot of berries. Perfect flowers. 25c per doz.; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$5.00.

MONROE. A new berry originating in this neighborhood (Monroe County, N. Y.), and has proved one of the very best medium early kinds. The fruit is large, smooth, deep red all through and of high quality, firm, and holds its size well through the season. The plants are very vigorous, with heavy foliage and produce big crops of berries. We know of no variety of as high quality that yields so much. Flowers perfect. 30c per doz.; 50 plants 75c; 100 plants \$1.25; 1000 plants \$6.50.

MARSHALL. One of the best late varieties for the home garden; as the berries are of delicious flavor, much superior to other kinds. The fruit is large, bright red and very handsome. 25c per dozen; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$5.00.

SAMPLE. Very large berries and an immense yielder. The fruit is rather soft for shipping, but is good for nearby market and excellent for home use. One of the very largest strawberries and is very productive. It has proved a money-maker for those who have raised it for the home market. Imperfect flowers. Price same as for Marshall.

SENATOR DUNLAP. A magnificent medium early variety. Berries of large size, deep glossy crimson, and of fine quality, being sweet and of high flavor. The plants are strong and vigorous and very prolific, and continue in bearing a long time. One of the very best for either the home garden or for market. Perfect flowers. Same price as Marshall.

PARSON'S BEAUTY. Berries of good size, smooth, round and handsome and of good flavor. Ripens medium late and continues to bear a long time. Plants vigorous and healthy and produce large crops of fine fruit. An excellent variety for market and home use. Perfect flowers. Same price as Marshall.

WARFIELD. This variety resembles the old Wilson very closely, but is larger and more productive. The fruit, like Wilson, is firm and high colored and excellent for canning. The quality is fine. The vines are very vigorous and productive, but should not be allowed to set too many runners. Imperfect flowers. 25c per doz.; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$4.50.

GANDY. The principal advantage of the Gandy is to prolong the season. It is later than other kinds and so comes on after they are through bearing. The Gandy does best on rather strong moist land. The berries are of the largest size and of fine quality. 25c per doz.; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$5.00.

PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. If the plants are to be sent by parcel post a sufficient amount must be added to above prices to cover the postage on the following weights: 50 plants, 1 lb.; 100 plants, 2 lbs.; 500 plants, 10 lbs.

Special Collections of Strawberries for the Home Garden

COLLECTION NO. 1. This collection is composed of 125 strawberry plants of varieties best suited to the needs of those who raise strawberries for their own use as follows: 25 plants Early Ozark, a fine early variety; 50 plants Senator Dunlap, medium, and 50 plants Marshall, a very fine late variety. Price \$1.00.

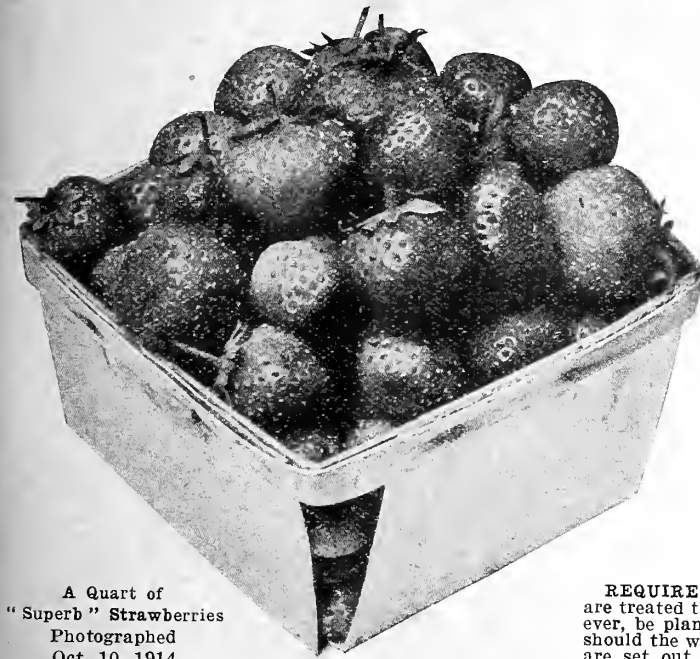
These varieties are all of fine quality and productive, and being composed of early, medium and late kinds they will produce a continuous supply of berries from the first to the last of the season. If ordered separately these plants would cost \$1.60.

COLLECTION NO. 2. The new Sherman strawberry is such a superior variety for the home garden that we wish a large number of our customers to try it. If an early kind is also planted berries can be had from the very first to the very last of the season. We, therefore, offer this collection composed of 50 plants Early Ozark and 50 Sherman. Price \$1.25.

If bought separately these plants would cost \$1.95.

We can make no change in the quantities or varieties of which these collections are composed. The plants will be sent the day they are dug, and we guarantee they will reach the purchaser in good condition. Order early. The plants should be set out May 1 to 15 to get the best results.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries



A Quart of
"Superb" Strawberries
Photographed
Oct. 10, 1914

late summer and fall. It is a good plan to apply a little Nitrate of Soda when the plants get well started in the spring. This stimulates a heavy growth and helps the plants to set a good crop of berries.

NOTE.—To get a good crop of berries the first year, the plants must be set out early. Do not wait until June, but order the plants early and set them out by the first of May in the North, and earlier farther South.

The Fall-bearing strawberries are a success—there is no doubt about it. When first introduced they had some drawbacks. The berries were not of the best flavor and the plants were hard to propagate. But this is no longer the case. With the new varieties which have developed in the last year or two there are no such troubles. The plants make runners quite freely and the vines are large and of the finest quality and high flavor.

YOU CAN HAVE STRAWBERRIES THIS FALL

If plants of any of the varieties described below are set out in May they will produce an abundance of ripe fruit the middle of August and continue to bear until stopped by freezing weather. We picked good berries last fall up to October 24 from plants set out in May.

In May, 1913, we set out 1000 plants each of "Superb" and "Productive." These plants produced a good crop of berries that fall. They also bore a crop of fruit in June that was simply immense. Some old strawberry growers told us they had never seen anything like it.

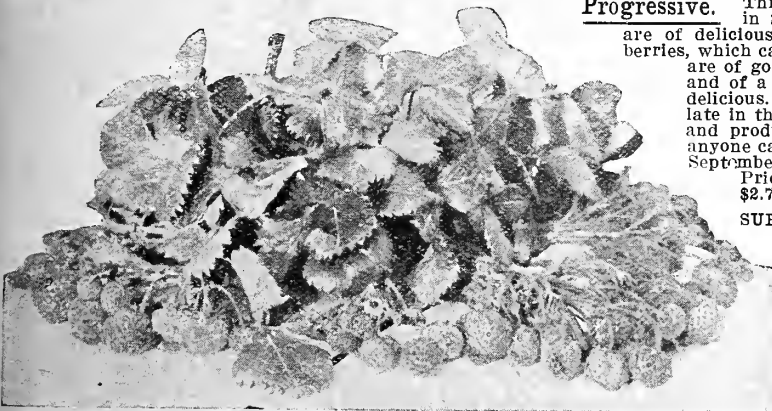
After this crop was off the plants were cut off and thoroughly cultivated, and in August they blossomed again and produced a fair crop of fruit in September. If they had not been allowed to overbear in June they would have produced a full crop in the fall.

To get a full yield in the fall the fruit stems should be picked off as soon as the blossoms appear in the spring, and kept picked off until the first of July. Immense crops can be obtained in the fall in this way.

REQUIRE NO SPECIAL CULTURE. The fall-bearing varieties are treated the same as ordinary June berries. They should, however, be planted on rather moist soil unless they can be watered. Should the weather be very dry late in the summer. If the plants are set out early on nice, rich, moist soil and kept free from weeds they will produce an abundance of beautiful berries in the late summer and fall.

Progressive. This new Fall-bearing berry has proved superior in many ways to the older kinds. The berries are of delicious flavor being fully equal to the best June berries, which cannot be said of the older kinds. The berries are of good size, though not quite as large as Superb, and of a deep red. The flavor is rich, sprightly and delicious. The berries retain their fine flavor until late in the fall. The plants are vigorous and healthy and produce immense crops. With this new variety anyone can have delicious strawberries during August, September and October. The flowers are perfect. Price. 50c per dozen; 50 plants \$1.50; 100 plants \$2.75.

SUPERB. The berries are very large, smooth and handsome and of good flavor. The berries are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches around. The plant is a vigorous grower with large, deep green foliage that never rusts. The flowers are perfect, so it can be grown alone or used to fertilize the blossoms of other kinds with imperfect flowers. The plant makes a fair number of runners. While the flavor of these big berries is not equal to the smaller ones, yet they are so large and handsome they sell better in market. Dozen 50c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.75; 500 plants \$10.00.



Photograph of a Single Plant of Fall-Bearing Strawberries from Our Own Grounds
Taken September 8

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We raise large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomato and other plants, and aim to have them of superior quality to the plants usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we guarantee their safe arrival in good condition.

We shall be glad to quote special prices on large lots if you will let us know the kinds and quantities required.

BY PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS. We can send plants by parcel post if the necessary postage is added to the price. See rate, page 2.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Celery weigh 2 pounds per 100. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper plants—1 pound per dozen. Large lots go cheaper and safer by express.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 1. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market. 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Field-grown plants, all leading varieties, ready from June 10 to July 20. 25c per 100; \$1.50 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$1.10 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready May 1. Early Snowball. 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100. Field-grown plants, ready June 20 to July 20. Snowball. Danish Perfection and Danish Giant or Dry Weather. 15c per doz.; 65c per 100; \$3.75 per 1000.

Celery. Early transplanted plants, ready middle of May. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 65c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Field-grown, strong, stocky plants of all varieties listed in this catalogue, ready last of June. 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants, ready June 20. Same price as for field-grown cauliflower.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots except when sent by mail when part of the earth is removed. Black Beauty, ready May 25. 75c per dozen; 50 plants for \$2.50.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties: Harris' Earliest, Ruby King, Giant Crimson, Neapolitan, Bell or Bull Nose, New Giant Cayenne. 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1000.

Tomato. Our tomato plants are strong and stocky and are well hardened, and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Varieties: New Extra Early Earliana, John Baer, Success, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Trucker's Favorite, Ponderosa and Golden Queen (yellow). 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$5.50 per 1000. Write for price on larger quantities stating varieties desired.

UNTRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS from the seed bed. Nice little plants ready to set out in frames or pots; all above varieties, 50 plants 20c; 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.00. Weight packed for mailing, 1 pound per 100 plants.

INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

Arsenate of Lead. We find this a much better and cheaper poison than Paris green for use on potatoes, apple trees, etc. 1 lb. can 25c; 10 lb. pails \$1.25 each; 25 lb. pails \$2.50; 50 lb. kegs at 9c per lb.; 100 lb. kegs at 8c per lb. Write for prices on larger lots.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. For fumigating greenhouses the tobacco dust we sell is most excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. 5 lbs. will fumigate a house 25 x 100 feet. 5 lb. package 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. or more at 3c per lb.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde, 40 per cent). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use 1 pint formalin to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours. Pint 35c; quart 60c; gallon jug \$1.75.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. For killing aphides or lice on roses and other plants we have found nothing so effective and convenient as Sulpho-Tobacco soap. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons, and an 8-oz. cake 4 gallons of the solution. 3-oz. cakes 10c; 8-oz. cakes 20c.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through the feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used on setting hens and young chickens as soon as hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. 20c.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the most soluble and quickly available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and similar crops, as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are up. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand and use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about a tablespoonful (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, greenhouses or the open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try a little nitrate on them—but don't use too much. 10 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bag of 220 lbs. \$7.00.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

We can furnish the following books postpaid, at reduced prices quoted below, which are in most cases lower than charged by the publishers:

FARM GRASSES. By W. J. Spillman. Describes the different kinds of grasses and tells which is best to use on certain soils, a very valuable work. \$1 00

PEAS AND PEA CULTURE. By Glen C. Sevey. Goes fully into the subject. 50

MELON CULTURE. By James Troop. Professor of Horticulture at Purdue University, where extensive experiments have lately been made in the cultivation of Melons. 50

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN. By Ida D. Bennett. This is one of the best books on the subject we have seen. It not only gives good advice about raising all kinds of vegetables but it also tells how to cook them. Price postpaid. 1 20

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETABLES. By Dr. F. H. Crittenden. If you want to know all about insects that destroy crops, send for this book. 1 45

BEAN CULTURE. By W. R. Beattie. A practical guide for beginners and of interest and profit to others. Illustrated. 150 pages. 50

FERTILIZERS AND CROPS. The science and practice of crop-feeding by Dr. L. L. VanSlyke. An up-to-date book on this subject and one that every farmer and gardener should study. 2 40

ALFALFA. By F. D. Coburn. All about raising this important crop. 160 pages. 45

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND ALLIED VEGETABLES. By an expert (C. L. Allen). The best work on the subject. 45

ASPARAGUS. A book giving the modern methods of raising Asparagus; a book of 174 pages. 45

TOMATO CULTURE. By W. W. Tracy. A book for the man who wants the latest and most complete information on the subject. 50

TALKS ON MANURES. By Joseph Harris, M. S. New edition. A practical and complete work on Manures and Fertilizers, containing 40 chapters, 366 pages. 1 40

"HARRIS ON THE PIG." By Joseph Harris. Revised edition. 90

FORAGE CROPS. Other than grasses. How to cultivate, harvest and use them. By Thomas Shaw. 95

ONIONS, HOW TO RAISE THEM PROFITABLY. 20

SPRAYING CROPS. How and when to do it. By Prof. Clarence M. Wood. New and enlarged edition, thoroughly up-to-date. 45

THE POTATO. By Samuel Fraser. A complete and up-to-date guide to Potato culture. 200 pages. 75

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

Remittance may be sent by Check, Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Amounts under \$1.00 may be sent in Postage Stamps. It is not safe to send silver.

Date1916

IMPORTANT—If the seeds or other articles ordered are to be sent by **Parcel Post** do not forget to add the necessary amount for postage. See rates on page 5 of catalogue. Quarts of Beans, Corn and Peas weigh 2 lbs., pints 1 lb., pecks 15 lbs.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—If the seeds here ordered should prove not true to name, or of inferior quality, we will refund the money paid for them or replace them without charge, but all our Seeds and Plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of Seeds or Plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.—J. H. Co.

Please state below whether you raise vegetables for home use or for market.

Amount carried over

Be sure to give your name and address written distinctly.

Quantity	Name of Seeds or Articles Wanted	\$	Price cts.
	Amount brought forward		

If you have any friends who you think would be interested in seeing our catalogue will you kindly give their names and addresses below so that we can send it to them? Please state whether they garden for their own use or for market.

GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

Lang's Hand Weeder. A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeders can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it. Price 25c each; 3 for 60c.

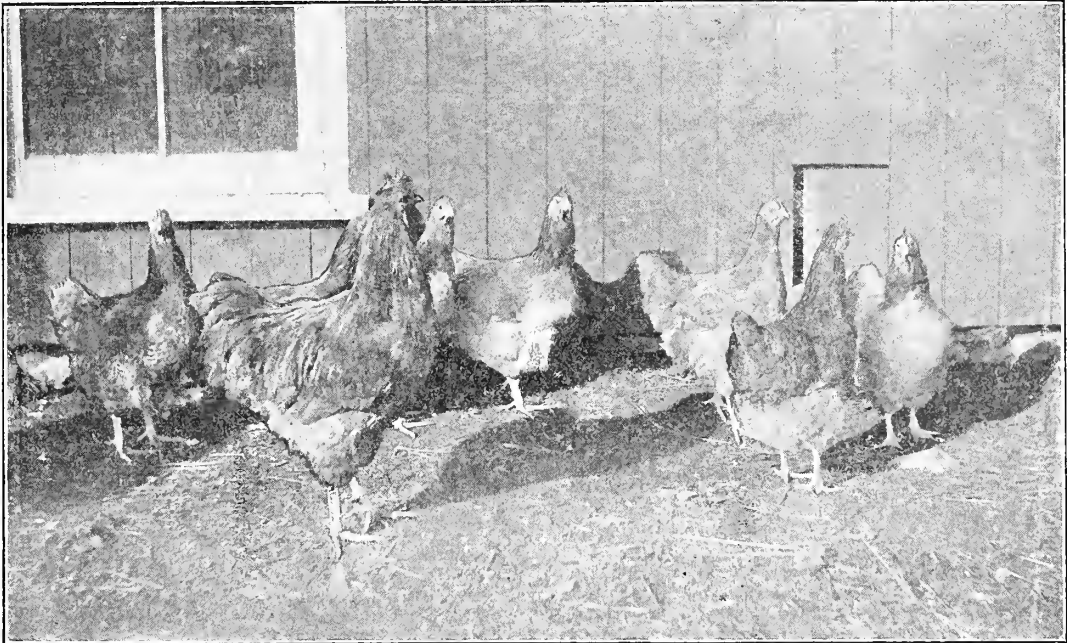
Garden Line. Good strong hemp garden line, 50 feet, 30c; (by mail, 35c); 100 feet, 50c.; 200 feet, 90c. Weight, 2 lbs.

Garden Stalks or Labels. Very useful for marking the name of seeds sown in the garden or hotbed; stalks 12 inches long, the best size for garden use, 15c per doz.; 75c per 100.

Pot Labels. Four inches long. 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.

**LANG'S
HAND
WEEDER**

**HANDIEST
TOOL
ON EARTH.**



Moreton Farm Buff Orpingtons—Cockerel and Pullets

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS

The merits of the Orpington breed are becoming well known. There is no better fowl for the table, and as they grow very fast they attain a marketable size in a short time.

We have had chickens ten weeks old that weighed three pounds, and at six months seven to eight pounds.

They are remarkably healthy, vigorous and strong.

The pullets start to lay when only six months old. We have had pullets hatched the last of May commence laying the middle of November. They lay well all winter.

The great merit of this breed is the remarkable vigor and rapid growth of the chickens and their very superior quality for the table.

There is no fowl equal to a well-grown Buff Orpington.

There ought to be a good profit in raising these chickens for market at the present high price of meat.

They lay a good size brown egg which hatches well, and the chickens are very strong and vigorous.

Our Buff Orpingtons were raised from some of the best stock in the country and are fine, large, vigorous birds, perfectly pure-bred and high class in every way.

COCKERELS, Extra Fine.....\$5.00 each

These are the very finest birds we have; practically perfect in every way.

Cockerels, good utility stock.....\$2.25 each, 3 for \$6.00

These are large, vigorous, pure-bred cockerels, but have some slight defects in color of plumage or other minor points that make no difference for practical purposes.

Pullets, first class.....\$2.00 each

One of our customers in West Springfield, Mass., writes January 30, 1915:

"You may remember I got 50 Buff Orpington eggs from you last May. I hatched 29 chicks and raised 25. I never had chickens grow as they did. They were so good when we had our poultry show in Springfield I entered a pen and got first prize. I sold an old breeder a pullet for \$10.00 and have sold him two cockerels since."

T. R. P.

The eggs we offer are from carefully selected birds and will produce Buff Orpingtons of the highest class.

Eggs.
1 setting15 eggs, \$1.50; 50 eggs, \$3.50
2 settings30 eggs, \$2.50; 100 eggs, \$6.50

WHITE WYANDOTTES

For both eggs and meat there are few breeds equal to the White Wyandottes. They lay well in the winter as well as in the spring, and when dressed for table they are large and plump with deep yellow skin and legs. If a family is to keep but one breed there is none equal to White Wyandottes, except possibly the Orpingtons.

We have raised White Wyandottes for over fifteen years and have bred up a very fine strain that is as fine as any in the country.

COCKERELS. Same prices as quoted above for Buff Orpingtons.

EGGS.
1 setting.....15 eggs, \$1.50. 2 settings.....30 eggs, \$2.50; 50 eggs, \$3.50; 100 eggs, \$6.50.

Eggs by Parcel Post. Eggs can be sent by parcel post at a little less expense than by express, but we do not consider it as safe. When packed for shipment eggs weigh as follows: 1 setting, 4 lbs.; 2 settings, 6 lbs.; 50 eggs, 10 lbs. See rates of postage on page 5.



HARRIS'
BUMPER CROP
OATS

VERY PLUMP
HEAVY GRAIN AND
STIFF STRAW
FOR DESCRIPTION SEE *GRAIN SEED*
DEPARTMENT IN THIS CATALOGUE

(Photograph Actual Size)